The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

A Break-Up of the Conference Committee on the Omnibus Bill.

The Bill to Be Reported to the Senate by the Minority To-Day.

House Democrats Threaten to Defeat the Measure by Filibustering.

A Proclamation in Readiness for the Calling of an Extra Session.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The conference report on the Omnibus bill will be submitted to the House to-morrow, and will contain the obnoxious bayonet election law amendment, somewhat modified in form, although not sufficiently so to meet with the approval of the Democrats, who propose to assume filibustering in the House immediately upon the submission of the report. Neither Senator Stevenson nor Representative Niblack, of the Committee, will sign the report. The modifications are to the effect that it shall require ten citizens instead of two to make applications for the appointment of Commissioners at elections, and Deputy Marshals shall not be appointed in cities having under 20,000 inhabitants. The Democrats to-night insist that they will stay here all summer before they will allow this amendment to become a law. To prepare for all contingencies, as Congress adjourns by resolution at 12 o'clock to-morrow, the President has prepared a proclamation in the event of the Omnibus bill remaining unacted upon, and at that time convening both Houses in extraordinary session at half-past 12. This proclamation is now being held over the heads of the Democrats to induce them to allow the Election bill to become a law, and the threat is used that if an extra session is called it will not end until the Ku-Klux and Civil Rights bills, now lying on the Speaker's table, have also been passed. Thus far, threats appear to have but little effect, and such leaders among them as Niblack, Randall, and Holman say they will resume filibustering to-morrow, and keep it up all summer before they will allow the amendment to succeed. The present awkward legislative dilemma had its origin in the extraordinary ruling of Senator Anthony in the Senate on last Friday night, wherein the Bayonet Election bill was attached to the Omnibus bill as an amendment. Only two days previous, to escape just such legislative tricks as this, the Senate had adopted a rule providing that no matters not germane to appropriation bills should be received as amendments. Senators Kellogg and Poole, who have elections pending in their respective States, wherein their future political fortunes are to be decided, supported by the rest of the carpet-baggers, and headed by Conkling and Edmunds, took the bayonet election bill which has been pending the entire session, by simply changing its titles, so that it called for an appropriation of money to enforce the provisions offered it as an amendment to the Omnibus bill, then pending, and Senator Anthony, who was in the chair, ruled that it was in order, and that it was germane. Against this disgraceful decision, so unwarrantable that it meets with but few apologists, even Pomeroy felt constrained to protest.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

Senators Bayard and Casserly have completed their minority report upon the New York Custom House and its administration, and, should there be no certainty of an extra session, will submit it to-morrow. Otherwise they will revise and enlarge it, having been compelled to prepare it hastily in consequence of the refusal of the majority in the Senate to allow them to make it during the recess. The report bears severely upon the General Order system, and its abuses concerning the appointment of Leet and Stocking to their retention, the President coming in for a large share of the blame in both cases. An effort is made to establish the exposure of bribery and corruption among the officials of the Custom House, and a state of affairs generally which, in the opinion of the minority, only a change in the administration could entirely correct.

VANCE.

Late on Saturday morning, and after an all-night session, Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, made an earnest and protracted effort to secure the removal of political disabilities from ex-Governor Vance, his predecessor, who was elected, but not allowed to take his seat on account of his disqualifications. Ransom's speech is said, by the few who heard it, to have been one of the most eloquent and pathetic of the session, and was so effective that when the vote was taken only three Senators—Harlan, Chandler and Anthony—voted against Vance. The body was without a quorum, however, so that Ransom's efforts for the present are fruitless, although it is understood that he will make another attempt, with good assurance of success.

SANITARY.

The Board of Health on Friday evening adopted a report stating that there are certain signs that the coming summer season will be unusually sickly, and that bilious and malarial diseases prevail already to such an extent as to portend epidemic fevers of a very serious character. Dr. Cox and other eminent physicians said that congestive malarial fevers and diarrhœa are already prevailing to an alarming extent, much of the sickness being caused by the extensive exposure and evaporation of subsoil in the streets. The Board of Public Works is held responsible for the present disorganized condition of the streets, and a Committee of Investigation is proposed, to devise means for the protection of the public health. During the debate upon adjournment, last winter, Mr. Butler urged that the session should be limited to May 29, as this summer in Washington was certain to be very unhealthy.

THE PHILADELPHIA NOMINATIONS.

Judge Settle, President of the Philadelphia Convention, arrived in town last night, and will to-morrow confer with the Vice Presidents, several in number, as to the mode and time of officially informing President Grant and Senator Wilson of their nomination. It is probable that Tuesday noon will be fixed as the time for visiting the White House and communicating with the President.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Three of the General Appropriation bills have not yet become laws. Two of them are enrolled, and await the President's signature, namely: Making appropriations for fortifications, and rivers and harbors. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is in Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes. Immediately after their appointment last night they held a brief meeting, and resumed their business to-day. They have agreed on a report as to all the amendments, with the exception of that amendatory of the Election Enforcement act of the 28th of February, 1871, which is the only one that endangers the passage of the bill. A report will first be made to the Senate, to be acted on there, before it is sent to the House. According to the present advices the last named amendment will be presented separately to the Senate, and two of the three members of the Committee, on the part of that body,—Messrs. Cole and Stevenson,—will recommend that the Senate recede from it. If the Senate shall do so, that amendment will not again come before the House, and there will then be no further obstruction to the passage of the bill. Otherwise there will be a renewal of trouble.

Later—The following is a later and more exact account of the action of the Committee of Conference on the sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Toward evening the Committee had acted on 88 of the 89 amendments, and, thus far, everything in the Committee was harmonious. They then returned to the seventh amendment, supplementary to the Election law, which had been reserved for distinctive consideration. The question was then presented of making this the subject of a separate report, in short, any recommendation so that the Senate might, if they thought proper, recede from it, and thus save the bill, while concurring in the unanimous report embodying all other amendments,—or, if the Senate should not recede from said amendment, the House might have an opportunity of voting on it as an independent measure. The members were earnest in the expression of their views, but the minority, Mr. Stevenson, of the Senate, and Mr. Niblack, of the House, the only two Democrats, were unable to accomplish their purpose of obtaining a separate report, as Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Cole, of the Senate, and Mr. Garfield, and Mr. Palmer of the House, inclined to embodying the election laws amendment in the report with the other amendments. Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Niblack withdrew from the Committee, leaving the other members to frame a report in accordance with the wishes of the majority, which they have done, with several modifications of the original proposition. The report will be presented to the Senate as soon as they shall meet to-morrow, and, having been agreed to, will be sent to the House. Some of the Democrats to-night say they will endeavor to prevent its adoption in that body by filibustering, as they were assured on Saturday that they would lose none of their rights by consenting that the disagreeing amendments to the bill should go to a Committee of Conference. Other Democrats, however, are inclined to let the report be adopted, saying that if the bill should fail, and an extra session called, the majority would not only pass a bill containing the objectionable election law features, but other measures equally distasteful. Should the Democrats continue dilatory motions until noon, in order to defeat the Sundry Civil Expenses bill, an extra session will be called, and it is even said by some of them that they understand that a message convoking the two houses has already been prepared by the President. There is much comment and speculation everywhere concerning events of to-morrow.

THE TREATY.

No information has been received from London to-day showing any change of situation on the Treaty question. The British are taking further time to consider.

PRESIDENT GRANT

was at the Capitol for some time last night, engaged in consultation with Senators and signing bills passed during the day. He will also visit the Capitol to-morrow in company with the Cabinet officers, on public business.

FOREIGN.

AFRICA.

BOMBAY, June 8.—A steamer has arrived from Zanzibar with news which puts the safety of Dr. Livingstone beyond a doubt. Couriers had reached Zanzibar from the interior with positive intelligence that Livingstone had arrived at Unyanyembe. Stanley, the *Herald* explorer, had left that place with letters from the great explorer, and was near the coast.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, June 7.—The line to Camargo is still down. Letters dated Camargo, 5th inst., confirms the complete defeat of Corella's force.

The Government troops which entered Monterey under Runnellas, during the late fight there, afterwards surrendered. It is reported that Quiroga is wounded.

Communication between Camargo and Monterey is entirely closed. It is supposed that the revolutionists are secretly projecting a new movement.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 8.—A systematic attempt is being made to stop the depredations on the frontier by the Texan thieves. Cavalry and mounted infantry are patrolling the roads constantly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 8.—Chief Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn, British member of the Board of Arbitration, announced at Court, yesterday, that he was about to leave for Geneva, to be present at the meeting of the Tribunal on the 15th instant.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The London *Echo* of May 27 publishes a table, prepared by the Board of Trade, figuring out the amount of direct damages which ought to be awarded to our Government, under the Treaty of Washington, against the depredations of the eleven cruisers. The sum claimed by the United States amounts to $17,763,919, but the British accountant cuts it down to $8,039,685. He assumes that the greater part of the further claim of $7,080,478 on account of the pursuit of certain Confederate cruisers is almost entirely inadmissable.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 9.—The Senate has adopted a resolution approving the conduct of Serrano in Navarre, which is declared as wise as it was merciful.

Senor Castelar made a speech in the Cortes yesterday, in the course of which he defended the Commune and International Society.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 9.—The great event of the racing season here, the contest for the prize of Paris, came off to-day. The race was won easily by Cremorne, the winner of the Derby; Barbillon second, and Reine third.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, June 9.—The inundation of the Po has rendered 22,000 persons homeless in the province of Ferrara alone. The destruction and suffering in the neighboring provinces is not so general, but is extensive and severe.

MISSOURI.

Special Session of the Legislature—Murder Case—The Coming National Saengerfest.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—Governor Brown has called an extra session of the Legislature on the 20th inst., to re-district the State.

Both the Mercantile and Public School Libraries were opened to the public to-day.

The Wiggins Ferry Company sued out an attachment, yesterday, against the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, for $50,000, for alleged violation of contract regarding the transfer of freight across the river at this point.

On Thursday last, John Koesback and Charles Haberman, charged with killing Adam Wershing, were released on bail at Belleville, Ill. Koesback went to his home in Afalion, seven miles from Belleville, where he kept a saloon. On Friday night a stranger entered the saloon, called for liquor, drank it, and started for the door, followed by Koesback. As soon as he reached the street the stranger fired two shots at Koesback, killing him instantly, then mounted his horse and rode away, being joined by other mounted men from different parts of the town.

The preparations for the eighteenth National Saengerfest, which commences here on Wednesday next, are nearly completed. They are on a grand scale, and the festival will far exceed, in the number participating, and all its appointments, anything previously held in this country. The Saengerfest building, in which the concerts will be held, is completed, except some finishing touches to decorations. It is the largest building in America, and will comfortably seat over 18,000 people, and its acoustic properties are perfect and its decorations fine and elaborate. The first concert, on Wednesday night, will be a grand reception, in which only St. Louis societies will participate. There will be 500 male and 400 female voices, and an orchestra of 160 pieces. On that occasion, Senator Schurz and Governor Brown will deliver speeches of welcome to the societies from abroad. On Thursday and thereafter there will be 1,500 singers from 80 societies, and the same orchestra as on Wednesday. Grand rehearsals have already taken place and the hall has been found most admirably adapted for the purpose for which it was designed. Other rehearsals will take place every day during the week. On Wednesday there will be a grand procession, preparations for which are on a magnificent scale. Besides all the singing societies at home and abroad, large numbers of local associations, military companies, the Fire Department, and hosts of citizens will participate. Already over 15,000 persons have signified their intention of joining the procession. The houses along the line will each be handsomely decorated, and five grand arches elaborately trimmed with flags, bunting and evergreens have been erected across the streets at different points. Franz Abt, the distinguished composer, and a large number of other prominent musicians from various parts of the country will be present. After the concert on Saturday night there will be a grand torch-light concert and festival at Schneider's Garden, and on Sunday next a picnic at the fair grounds.

INDIANA.

A Wholesale Raid on the Social Evil in Plymouth.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., July 9.—Last night, between the hours of 10 p. m. and 3 a. m., a party of from forty to fifty young men proceeded to a house of ill-fame kept by one Locke, and destroyed the windows and furniture, and everything they could lay hold of. Thence they proceeded to another house, kept by a woman named Dunham, and gave them fifteen minutes to leave the premises, which they did. The mob then demolished the whole house, leaving nothing but the roof standing. In all, they demolished six houses of the same class. At some of the houses the male occupants were seized and cowhided. The owners threaten to have all concerned arrested, but no arrests have been made yet.

PACIFIC COAST.

Another Case of Emotional Insanity.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—J. H. Mansfield, a painter, met Miss Mary Hein, daughter of a prominent wholesale merchant, on the street last night and demanded that she should retract her refusal to marry him, which she declined, whereupon he shot her twice with a revolver in the breast and hip. He then shot himself twice in the breast. Both are now living. It is thought that Miss Hein may recover.

Arrest of Proprietors of Illicit Distilleries.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—Deputy United States Marshal A. J. Harrington passed through the city, on Saturday, for Louisville, with eight prisoners, namely: John M. Coburn, of Floyd County, Ky.; Hiram Gries, Samuel W. Browne, Jr., D. Boone Brown, and H. W. Cless, of Morgan County; Thomas Creech and James Wilson, of Wolf County, and Elliott Arnett, of Lawrence County. These parties were charged with carrying on illicit distilleries. Lieutenant Robert Young and eleven men of the Seventh United States Cavalry guarded the prisoners. The Marshal reports that he broke up five distilleries, the owners of which escaped arrest. The Marshal and posse were once fired upon, without effect.

The Sioux on the War Path.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 8.—A special correspondent of the *Journal*, now at Fort Buford, Dakota, writes under date of June 1, that the Sioux Indians are on the war-path. There is now a camp of 365 lodges rendezvoused within ten miles of Fort Berthold, and the numbers are being daily increased. It is said to be the intention of the party to attack Fort Berthold as soon as they can muster 2,000 warriors. There seems to be a universal spirit of hostility among all the Sioux on the Upper Missouri. The Chief of the band now near Berthold made a speech on the 27th ultimo to his hostile braves, telling them that war has been declared and that every one of the Sioux Chiefs would stand by the decision of the Council that made the declaration. He further said that Fort Berthold would be the scene of the opening of hostilities, and that Fort Buford would next receive attention.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Trades' Unions which have agreed to join in the procession are as follows: Cabinet-makers, 5,000; carvers, 10,000; upholsterers, 1,500; varnishers, 800; piano-makers, 1,000; coach-painters, 800; pattern-makers, 600; Singer sewing machine employes, 2,500; polishers, 1,400; coffin-makers, 200; desk-makers, 600; picture-frame makers, 700; gilders, 600; show-case makers, 300; sewing machine box-makers, 500; general wood-workers, 300; wood-turners, 700; Early Closing Association, 700; confectioners, 400; coach-trimmers, 200; masons, 460; blacksmiths 1,500; horseshoers, 2,000; carpenters, 4,000; stone cutters, 1,500; brown-stone cutters, 5,000; bricklayers, 2,000; carriage blacksmiths, 3,000; house frame makers, 500; sash and blind makers, 250, and stair builders, 300. Numerous other trades promise to take part. It has been stipulated by the Police Commissioners that the procession shall not go below Canal street, and that the members shall march so that it shall not be more than ten feet wide. The strikers expect all the tradesmen and storekeepers throughout the city who feel sympathy for their movement to display placards from their windows inscribed in large letters "Eight hours for a day's work," in order that the workmen might know whom to patronize. The workmen of the League have pledged themselves to not deal at any store that does not display such a placard.

Chamberlain, the carpenter who shot the workman declining to strike, is to be defended on the ground of insanity. His friends says his mental disorder was caused by destitution, and his inability on account of the strike to send his usual weekly stipend to his mother in Ireland.

A SURPRISE.

The case of William H. Bumsted, of Jersey City, millionare, who was sentenced yesterday to nine months in the Penitentiary for stealing money from Jersey City in a real estate transaction, he being a member of the Board of Public Works, excites great attention in New York. Bumsted had just returned from the Philadelphia Convention, and evidently thought it impossible for a person of his wealth to fail to evade punishment by some means. While the sentence was being delivered, the silence with which the almost breathless auditors listened was only broken by low sobs from the prisoner's father. Every possible effort to influence the Court was made last week by personal friends. Judges were visited by prominent men of both political parties, but without avail, and the sentence is universally considered a just one. Bumsted has since the 3d of April, 1871, been the real head of the Board of Public Works in Jersey City, which has authorized the heavy expenditure which has caused an enormous increase of the debt under which the city now struggles. Prior to that date the expenses of the City Government had rarely exceeded $1,000,000 annually; but, upon the accession of Bumsted, an era of wild expenditure was commenced, which has brought the city to the verge of bankruptcy, so that the banks refused several times to pay the Treasurer's warrants. In the first nine months the Board of Public Works spent $1,775,000, exclusive of the payment of money on contracts made by the former government.

THE CALVOCORESSES MURDER.

The tragedy at Bridgeport, Conn., last week, has caused much excitement in insurance circles in this city, as Captain Calvocoresses is insured upon his life for nearly $200,000, principally in New York companies. Companies interested seem suspicious that the Captain came to his death by suicide, but as no claim has been made as yet by his executors for the amounts, no action has been taken by the companies more than to send parties to Connecticut to investigate the circumstances. The Captain always carried a heavy life insurance. From his brokers a reporter learned that he had insured his life to the amount of $175,000 since last January, all through them, with the exception of $15,000 in the Connecticut Mutual. The excuse for this large increase is that he was to leave in July for a trip to Port Royal. It is probable that some of the companies will contest the claims, the estate, but as the courts have decided that suicide does not invalidate a policy where the premiums have been paid, the Companies will doubtless pay the claims and save costly litigation.

THE QUAKER PREACHER.

Miss Sarah V. Smiley, the Quaker preacher whose nominations have caused so much discussion in Presbyterian circles, was baptized by immersion to-night in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Mr. Pentecost. Both Miss Smiley and the baptizing clergyman made short explanatory addresses. Miss Smiley said she had felt baptism to be essential, though not professing any creed, except the church universal. Rev. Mr. Penticost remarked that he officiated only through his general benevolent functions as a Christian minister. The Church was densely crowded, and the ceremony proceeded quickly, without further incident.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The features of the great strike in this city remain nearly the same, although a progressive movement on the part of the strikers still continues. Great preparations are making for the grand demonstration to-morrow. The Executive Committee of the Eight Hour League states that if the day is fine 100,000 workingmen will participate in it, and representatives of trades will take part in it from many other cities. Bands have been engaged to head all the trades enrolled in the League, and there will be a great display of banners and transparencies bearing mottoes of the various Trades-Unions. The leaders predict that the magnitude of the demonstration will greatly aid the cause.

The Brooklyn masons have struck for eight hours, and passed resolutions that any of the society working after the strike will be fined $50, and be considered ineligible to re-enter the organization.

A THIEF FATALLY STABBED.

This morning Francis Mead, a well-known thief, attacked John Gean, a peaceable laborer, on Whitehall street, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed Mead fatally.

THE METHODIST BOOK FRAUDS.

The *Times* has the following: "Dr. Lanahan, in conversation yesterday, said he was satisfied that his arrest was the result of a combination between Dr. Carlton, Dr. Curry, and Mr. Depuy, who he feels sure induced Goodenough to swear out a warrant. He also says that Abram Nelson, now in prison at the suit of Phelps, Dodge & Co., received a large quantity of valuable morocco leather, a fraud which, when discovered, led to Nelson's arrest, though for some reason the case was subsequently quietly allowed to drop. Dr. Lanahan says he shall take no further steps in regard to the Book Concern, though he has been assured that not one-half the frauds perpetrated in it have been disclosed; but he believes the Church has now received a sufficient warning to take care of its own interests. The present Book Committee, he thinks, is composed of honest men, and he is contented to know that the fight has not been entirely in vain.

MURDERED BY AN OFFICER.

The *World* has a private letter from an officer of the United States steamship Kansas, from Graytown, May 10, stating that Lieutenant Commander White, on the 5th inst., caused the death of a seaman named David Cady, by suffocation, brought about by White holding one of the large deck swabs over Cady's mouth. At the time of his death he was in double irons for drunkenness, and this treatment was resorted to in order to make him stop his noise, which he had been ordered to do and refused.

MARINE.

Arrived, steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool.

BROOKLYN FRAUDS.

The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty report that the people have been swindled out of $588,000 in patent pavement contracts alone. Mr. Bonesteel, one of the contractors, it is said, testified on oath that in order to get the Clinton street contract, he had been compelled to purchase the influence of Wm. C. Kingsley, with the ring, by the payment of $150,000.

REWARD OFFERED.

On Monday, Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, will offer a further reward of $3,000 for the detection of the murderers of Captain Calvocoresses. A man giving his name as Sam. Lanks was arrested in Jersey City, last evening, as having been connected with the murder. He has been lately released from prison in Bridgeport, which is supposed to have been the case with the murderer.

AQUATIC.

The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club will take place on the 20th of June; that of the Brooklyn Yacht Club on the 21st instant and the Atlantic Club race will be sailed on the 18th.

Pools in the international boat race are selling at the rate of 100 to 50 in favor of the English crew.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Southerly winds, veering to westerly, and partially cloudy weather for New England on Monday, and for the Middle States, with probably occasional areas of light rain during to-night and on Monday. Clear and partially cloudy weather, and light to fresh winds, from the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic coasts to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, with occasional light rain to-night, but clearing away very generally on Monday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

The Buffalo Trades Unions.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9.—The Printers' Union, of this city, have inaugurated a movement for an increase of wages, to take effect from the 17th instant. Other Trades Unions are arranging conservative plans for an increase of wages, or enforcement of the Eight Hour law.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A Baltimore despatch says now that Dr. Huston has been acquitted he will press his suit for libel against the Baltimore *American*.

—A tug-boat capsized in Niagara River on Saturday evening. Ira Hanson, of Grand Island, was drowned, as was also a man named Smith, of Tonawanda.

—Geo. W. Ball, an old citizen of Terre Haute, was found in a dying condition in the cemetery of that place yesterday. He went there on Saturday to visit his wife's grave, was attacked with congestion, fell, and was not found till yesterday morning.

—The Utah Northern Railroad Company has laid down five miles of track this week. Next Thursday the first section of the road will be opened for freight and passengers.

—The cave recently reported in the Emma Mine, Utah, is more serious than was at first understood, and will materially impede the taking out of ore for some time.

POLITICAL.

Indianians Pay a Consolatory Visit to the Vice President.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—A number of Indiana delegates to the National Republican Convention, with the Indiana Republican Congressmen, called at the Vice President's room at the Capitol yesterday, and Judge Denny, of Evansville, addressed Mr. Colfax in their behalf as follows:

Mr. Vice President:

Those of the Indiana delegates now in the city on their way home, with others of your personal and political friends are unwilling to leave without making this call and expressing their high appreciation of the invaluable service rendered by you to the Republican party and to the country; and while we, as Indianians, regret your defeat at the late Republican Convention, where we earnestly labored for your nomination as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, we at the same time feel proud of your patriotic conduct in joining with us in a hearty and cordial indorsement of the ticket then nominated, and we heartily approve the sentiments contained in your telegram to Colonel Foster. We feel assured that we have a strong ticket, which bears the names of men whose respective private and public character are so pure and high that the country must approve them at the ballot-box in November. Before closing this interview we cannot refrain from expressing, also, our high appreciation of the honorable manner in which you saw fit to conduct yourself during the earnest canvass made by the Indiana delegation at the Convention to assure your renomination. While we cannot resist the impression that if you had consented to make personal efforts in your own behalf, such as all candidates are permitted to make without loss of character or manhood, success might have crowned our efforts.

We are, at the same time, constrained to admit that the dignified course which you chose to adopt deserves greater honor than could be conferred by any office within the gift of the American people. We beg leave to reassure you of our gratitude for the patriotic services you have rendered the country, and of our personal esteem and confidence.

Mr. Colfax replied that he was proud to be the recipient of such warm and earnest friendship as that exhibited by the delegations from Indiana and other States, and so kindly expressed in Judge Denny's remarks. He bowed to the decision of the Convention without a murmur or regret, and should prove hereafter as faithful to the Republican creed in private life as when he had been the standard bearer of the cause. He rejoiced that after eighteen years of public life, with all his acts like the open pages of a book before the people, the worst that was said of him at Philadelphia was that he had written a letter stating his willingness and desire to retire from official position, and had afterwards consented to accept a renomination, if the party deemed it best. This charge he could not deny, but he had never written or said anything broader than is found in expressions of that much quoted letter, so much has been said about it, that now the Convention is over he felt he had the right to tell his home-friends what his lips had been sealed on heretofore, namely, that it was not written, nor intended, for publication. He had expected to submit the desire he felt and which was expressed in it, to leading Republicans from his own State and elsewhere, when Congress reassembled for their advice, but he said he must add, in justice to the valued friend to whom he wrote, that the letter was not marked confidential, and being from a public man on a public question that friend had the unquestionable right to infer that it was not private, and, therefore, he justified him fully in printing it. When he decided last November, at the appeal of many active Republicans from Indiana and other sections of the Union, that his renomination or his retirement was a question which the party should decide rather than himself, he felt it would be improper to electioneer with any one on the subject, and he did not. On the contrary he told every delegate he saw that his name ought not to be presented if another could insure greater unity and certainty of victory to the cause he loved far better than political honors. The Republican organization, the records of whose great deeds for liberty, humanity, justice, and nationality during the past decade are unapproached by any political party in any age, has other advancing steps of progress and reform to take before disbandment or furlough from duty. While going himself, therefore, to the retired list, without the slightest unkind feeling toward any one who desired a change in the Vice Presidency, and wishing them especially a decisive victory in October in our closely contested State, he should join with them in November in cordially supporting Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson for President and Vice President of the United States.

Miscellaneous.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 9.—In the Democratic County Convention, held here yesterday, the following nominations were made. State Representatives, J. C. Bowsey and Mahlon Heller; Sheriff, J. D. Hance; Treasurer, John Ring. The contests for the various positions were spirited, and the proceedings continued through the greater portion of the day. The ticket is a popular one and will undoubtedly be elected.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., June 9.—A call is about to be issued, signed by several hundred prominent Republicans of Kane County, for a Liberal Republican mass Convention at Geneva, on the 22d inst., to elect delegates to the State Convention at Springfield. The Democratic County Convention, yesterday, unanimously indorsed Greeley and Brown.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SALT LAKE, June 8.—The Democratic County Convention was held in this city to-day, Colonel J. P. Akers, Chairman, and elected nineteen delegates to the Territorial Convention, which meets on Saturday, the 15th. The prevailing sentiment was in favor of Greeley and Brown.

Shortly after the Cincinnati Convention the majority of the Democrats were opposed to them.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 9.—The Republicans of this city dedicated their new campaign wigwam with a very satisfactory ratification meeting last night. Speeches were made by Judge Goskins, of Chicago, and Messrs. Edwards, Hosford, Scott, and Kerrell, of Terre Haute.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees will positively attend the Democratic State Convention on the 12th.

CLEVELAND, O., June 9.—A large and enthusiastic Grant and Wilson ratification meeting was held in this city last evening.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 9.—The Administration Republicans opened the campaign last night by a ratification meeting for the Philadelphia nominees. Speeches were made by G. S. Orth, candidate for Congressman-at-Large, Hon. O. G. Porter, J. W. Gordon, and George Nathan Kimball. No action has yet been taken towards holding a Greeley meeting.

The Liberal Republicans of the Senate and House of Representatives assembled at the Greeley and Brown headquarters on Saturday evening. After some consultation on matters of the political campaign, R. E. Fenton was chosen Chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee. Correspondence relating to the canvass, political documents, organization of clubs, etc., may be addressed to Mr. Fenton, Washington, D. C.

Man Drowned.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, June 9.—This (Sunday) afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, a miller, named Antonio Rue, in the employ of E. C. Kreider, proprietor of the Jacksonville City Flouring Mills, went into a pond, in the northern suburbs of this city, from which Coppe & Sons' woollen factory is supplied with water. After swimming across the pond several times, Rue suddenly, and without apparent cause, sank, and was drowned. His body was discovered after it had been some 30 minutes under water. Efforts were made to resuscitate him, but in vain. The deceased leaves a wife and two children.

A Funeral Without a Corpse.

From the Newark (N. J.) Register.

Yesterday three carriage loads of mourning friends went to the Market street depot with a hearse to receive the body of a colored man, named William White, who had died in New York and was to be buried in Woodland Cemetery. They inquired of the baggage master if he had received a coffin from New York, and he replied that he had, and pointed to one which had been placed in the baggage-room againing a claimant. Mr. Dunham, the undertaker, at once lifted the coffin, which was enclosed in a burial case, and with the assistance of his driver placed it in the hearse. The funeral train then proceeded slowly and decorously to the cemetery, where it was ascertained that the grave had not yet been dug. While the gravedigger was at work, the box was brought reverently to the graveside, and the circle of mourners stood around with their heads bowed, while the Minister of the Gospel recited the burial service. He feelingly alluded to the beloved one whose body lay stiff and cold in the box beside them. He extolled his virtues and tenderly smoothed over his faults. The weeping relatives wiped their eyes, and felt that they would gladly change places with the dead to be so mourned. At last the moment arrived when the box must be raised from the ground and lowered into the cold, dark tomb. It was a moment of awful suspense. The experienced hand of the grave-digger, however, felt that the box was usually light for so large a body, and asked if it was a child they were burying. "Oh, no;" they said, "he was a full grown man." "There certainly is something wrong then," he replied, "this coffin is too light; there is nothing in it." Immediately the sorrowing circle closed around the grave, and it was decided to open the box at all hazards.

The tears were dried in eyes that now almost popped out of their owners' heads in the anxiety to see what this awful mystery meant. The lid was raised, and behold the box was empty. For a moment not a word was said, each man looked at his neighbor with blanched cheeks and quivering lips, but when he attempted to speak his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth. At last some one found voice to inquire what all this meant—was it a hoax, or some magnificent practical joke? Had the body been spirited away to some medical college—was this another students' outrage? Many a brawny fist was clenched at the thought. But one, with more practical common sense than the rest, stooped down and examined the lid, to which was attached a small card. "Why," exclaimed he, "this box is not addressed to Mr Dunham; it is marked 'for W. V. W. Vreeland.'" Here, then, was a solution of the mystery. They had taken the wrong box. At this, not even the solemnity of the occasion nor the presence of an open grave could prevent the burst of merriment that followed the discovery, and the entire group,—pastor, grave-diggers, and mourners,—joined in a hearty laugh at the mistake. It was subsequently ascertained that a mistake had been made in ordering the remains from New York, and that they would not arrive until to-day. The coffin they had taken from the depot was for Coroner Vreeland's establishment, a large portion of his stock being manufactured in New York and sent out to him.

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP IN EUROPE.

Emilio Castelar's Portraits of Rochefort and Gambetta.

The promised series of papers by Emilio Castelar, the Spanish Republican leader, is commenced in the June number of *Harper's Magazine*, and will be continued through the year. Senor Castelar begins with a review of the work of the eighteenth century, proceeds to an exposition of the Democratic tendencies of Europe, and draws striking portraits of Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Lamennais, Raspail, Rochefort, and Gambetta. We copy below his sketches of the two latter:

ROCHEFORT.

Rochefort represented the ardent and extreme wing of the Republican party. His popularity, like his writings, had more brilliancy than solidity. A child of Paris, nursling of the Boulevards, employed on light and sparkling newspapers, gifted with the Parisian faculty which converts into readable articles the whispers of the cafe, with an irony now trifling, now savage, he was the first who in France, in the heart of the capital, dared to attack the omnipotent Cæsar, and to throw in his face all the gall collected in twenty years of humiliation and slavery. Satire is a powerful corrosive. Its bitterness does not reach the lips without being filtered, drop by drop, through the conscience, forcing it to compare its ideals of perfection with vices of the reality. And when that satire burst forth, and after the satire a universal Homeric laughter, and after the laughter the anger of the irritated victims, which augmented the merriment of their amused and avenged enemies, it was plain that the death of the empire was near. This satire had not the Attic salt of Rousseau, nor the tragic indignation of Juvenal, nor the refined and bitter wit of Voltaire, but it was the satire which suited the empire, vulgar as the enemy which it struck—an enemy wallowing in the mire. Satire, if it be eagerly read or listened to, is the form of literature which announces the death of decaying religions, the agony of sick empires. The first to strike the idol was Rochefort, and the people repaid his audacity with an election to the Chamber. This immense service of Rochefort will never be forgotten, let the faults of his character and the vicissitudes of his fortune be what they may. It would have been fortunate if he had adopted, as the sole vocation of his life, the destruction by satire of Cæsarism in the public conscience, for then his name, afterward attacked and overwhelmed in the wave of opposing passions, would have suffered no injury, and would have been always united with one of the most glorious works of our time. But Rochefort, in default of speech in the Chamber and of action in the streets, could not hold, either over his companions in the Assembly or over the mass of the people, more than a fugitive and disputed influence.

GAMBETTA.

The name destined to the most powerful influence in the Republican party was Gambetta. It is customary to criticise him severely because he remained standing when others fell, because he believed when others doubted, because he retained his faith when France lost faith in herself, because he dictatorially prolonged a war which had become impossible after the surrender of Sedan and the treason at Metz, losing the campaign but saving the honor of his country. I have never belonged to the worshippers of success. I do not consider misfortune a crime. Gambetta saw himself abandoned by fortune, by victory. What should he have done? He did not seek the fate of Brutus after the battle of Philippi, when, seeing that liberty was expiring, the country was lost, and his heart was broken, while over him the stars shone calmly in the azure sky of Greece, he doubted, in the last hour of supreme anguish, of the existence of virtue. Gambetta is a man of his time, and knows that liberty is sometimes eclipsed, but never extinguished; that the country falls, but does not die; and, in spite of his misfortunes, which were the fault of his time, and not of his intelligence or of his character, I believe Gambetta to be among the first of the Republicans of Europe, and I number him among those who have contributed most to the diffusion of our ideas.

I have studied often his intelligence and his character. In that enormous head; in that broad forehead, in the concentrated brilliancy of the eye which remains to him; in the mouth, wreathed by a smile of benevolence; in his face, ruddy with a sanguine temperament; in his form, which is herculean in spite of his low stature; in his whole bearing—you can see at once the happy mingling of intelligence with force, of high ideas with energetic resolution.

Nature believes in division of labor, and variously groups the vocations of men. Usually when she creates a man of action she takes away from him the aptitudes of the man of ideas. The latter is fond of spiritual investigation, and the former of material labors. The one loves retirement, and the other the world; the one peace of mind, and the other the combat; the one great books, and the other great passions. Doubtless, Plato never could have been Pisistratus, nor Montesquieu have been Colbert. To unite thought with action, as in Cæsar, is a prodigy. To unite energy of speech with energy of will, as in Danton, is a miracle. Great qualities usually result from great defects. To balance in one person the idea with the act, energy of intelligence with activity of life, is a gift which Nature has allowed in a high degree to Gambetta.

Uncomfortable Jewelry—How a Little Falls Lady was Handcuffed.

From the Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

An amusing incident occurred in Little Falls, the other day, which created considerable innocent fun at the expense of a pleasant young lady.

Officer Becker, of Herkimer, conveyed a man from Utica to Little Falls, who was charged by a crazy man with larceny. After arriving at his destination, the officer was sent back to Herkimer to summon the principal witness. Before leaving Little Falls he deposited his handcuffs in the telegraph office, at the depot, for safe keeping, not caring to carry them about in his pocket, and left for Herkimer on the day express, about noon. He had hardly arrived in that village when he received a telegram saying, "Come back to the Falls quick!" There was no train going east within two hours, and a reply to that effect was telegraphed back. Another telegram was received, imploring him to go back to Little Falls as quickly as possible.

Officer Becker waited anxiously for the train, fearing that something dreadful had happened in connection with the prisoner. When he arrived at Little Falls he was dragged into the telegraph office as quickly as possible, and without a word of explanation being given, the key of his handcuffs was demanded. Officer Becker's laugh came in just about this time, and his anxious mind was relieved. He enjoyed the laugh heartily, but a young lady sitting in a shady corner of the telegraph office felt like anything else but merriment. It appears that, with woman's natural curiosity, the young lady had been examining the steel bracelets, which were never intended to encircle fair hands like hers. By accident, or design, one of the young lady's friends closed the handcuffs, and the young lady was subjected to the mortification of wearing the inelegant bracelets until Officer Becker arrived. She smiled through her tears as the officer entered the telegraph office, and will never meddle with such dangerous articles again.

The Riots in Russia.

A Russian correspondent of the London *News* gives the following account of the recent riot in that country:

"The riots at Charkoff, in Southern Russia, have caused great excitement. The cause of the riots seems to have been a drunken brawl. On the second day of the Russian Easter, a drunken man and woman were arrested by the police for disorderly conduct. They appealed for protection to the crowd in the adjoining Square of St. Michael, upon which a number of people made an attempt to rescue them, and afterwards, surrounding the police station where they were confined, attacked it with stones. The Fire Brigade endeavored to disperse the people by squirting water on them from their engines, but this only exasperated the mob, and, in the scuffle which followed, several persons were severely wounded on both sides. The Governor then came forward, but the people refused to hear him, and proceeded to demolish the police station. At length the troops were called out, but too late to prevent the destruction of the building. On the following day large bands of people assembled in front of the Governor's palace and asked him to give up the Director of Police. A battalion of soldiers was sent against them, but it was repulsed, and then a second battalion attacked the people with the bayonet. A warm contest followed, and the crowd was at last dispersed, but not without leaving a certain number of dead and wounded in the square. Meanwhile another detachment of the rioters completely demolished the police station of the Second District. The Governor endeavored to appease the people by persuading the Archbishop to go, in full canonicals, to the square and address the crowd. This expedient, however, proved unsuccessful, and the Governor at length ordered the troops to use ball cartridge. This produced the desired effect, but it has been found necessary to overawe the population for a short time longer by reinforcing the present garrison."

THE BRITISH PEERAGE.

A Glimpse of its Composition—How Luke White, the Pedler, Became Lord Annaly.

From the New York Times.

A very acrimonious debate took place lately in the House of Commons, in reference to the appointment of Colonel White to the Lord Lieutenancy of the County of Clare, an appointment rendered vacant by the death of Lord Inchiquin, brother of the late Smith O'Brien.

The last job of this kind took place when Lord Lonsdale insisted upon Mr. Disraeli's making his nephew and heir, Colonel Lowther, Lord Lieutenant of two counties, a circumstance which produced a great outcry; but there was not then the excuse that Colonel Lowther would succeed to residences and immense estates in both counties, and was, moreover, the representative of a very ancient family. In Colonel White's case, nothing of this sort can be urged. He is appointed solely on the grounds of political service. The history of the Colonel's family is curious:

About the year 1775, his grandfather, Luke White, was pedling old books in the north of Ireland. Having by this means scraped up a little money, he instituted book-auctions, and ultimately started a shop in Dawson street, Dublin, near the official residence of the Lord Mayor, where he published books and pamphlets. By selling lottery tickets, and various other devices, he amassed a good deal of money, and, being in a most impecunious country, was able to turn it to excellent account. He advanced on mortgage, foreclosed, and became rich. In 1798, when the rebellion broke out, the Irish Government was in desperate straits for money. It advertised for a loan, and the best terms which could be obtained were Luke White's proposal to take a million of Government bonds at 65 with interest at five per cent. At such rates it does not take long to grow rich. White became a member of Parliament, and had a son also in the House, and expended as much as $500,000 on elections. At his death he left an immense fortune, which he divided between his sons, but ultimately the whole of it passed to one. He married a clever, ambitious woman, and she "egged him on" in search of a peerage. Nothing "Irish or pinchbeck"—as Lord Wellesly wrote in chagrin to Pitt, when he received his double gilt potato, as he called his Irish Marquisate—would Mrs. White have, but a "peerage of the United Kingdom." So, one day, her husband became a member of the House of Lords as Lord Annaly, withouteven passing through the mid-channel of the Baronetage.

Lord Annaly, himself, has long been Lord Lieutenant of the County of Longford, where he has no residence, and his further appointment of his son to what is regarded as the greatest prize to which a landlord can aspire, has naturally evoked a good deal of indignation. Colonel Stackpole, member for Ennis, the County Town of Clare, resigned his Commission in the Magistracy. When the true history of the British Peerage is written, it will go farther toward abolishing the House of Lords than all the arguments of the philosophers.

The German Emperor—Rapid Decline of His Health.

The continued ailings of the German Emperor, who has been indisposed for some months, has created a general impression that he is gradually sinking to his grave. He is occasionally reported to be recovering, but after a few days comes a relapse. His physicians attribute his present ill health to over exertion in shooting and hunting during the winter, a pleasure which the aged sportsman seems unwilling to relinquish. He is 75 years old, and during the last few years has had much to try his strength, both of mind and body. The present good state of the German Government, largely due to the genius of Bismarck, is such that his death would not seriously affect the body politic, and the heir apparent, now 32 years of age, is thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of State, and is thought capable of carrying out the designs of his father. The life of the Emperor has been an eventful one. He served in the campaigns against Napoleon in 1813 and 1814. In 1840 he became Grand Master of the Masonic Order of Prussia, and, on the accession of his brother, Frederick William, to the throne, he was appointed Governor of Pomerania, and was a member of the first general Diet of the Kingdom. Being believed to favor absolute tendencies, he was forced to withdraw to England during the Democratic outbreak in Berlin in 1848. He was commander of the forces that quelled the insurrection in Baden in 1849. In 1857, on the illhealth of his royal brother, the direction of the Government was placed in his hands, and, the year following, he was declared Regent. He became King Jan. 2, 1861, in which year his assassination was attempted by a Leipsic student. His escape was a narrow one; the bullet which was aimed at him tore his coat and slightly grazed his shoulder. His career since that time, being identified with the progress of his kingdom, is well known. Carefully nursing the elements of strength, enforcing education and military drilling, when his country met its old enemy, France, in the field, the latter fell with a rapidity which caused consternation throughout Europe. Then followed the consolidation of the German Empire, which, to-day, is able to cope with any nation of Europe.

MARRIED.

PARTELLO—BAILEY—In Bowmanville, Ont., May 29, Mr. George B. Partello, of Chicago, and Miss Elisabeth Bailey, of Bowmanville.

MEETINGS.

Masonic—Lafayette Chapter No 2, R. A. M. Regular Convocation this Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the R. A. degree. Hall, 581 West Lake-st. By order of the E. K. F. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 25th day of June next.

In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of I. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 2, Central Union Block, Chicago.

M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

REPUBLIC INS. CERTIFICATES.

I will buy or sell the August or December certificates. R. D. STILES, 42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED.

Adjusted claims against the Lorillard and Astor Insurance Companies apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, Room No. 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Washington and Clark-sts.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S PASSENGER STEAMERS.

FARE, ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.

DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at... 9 a. m.
Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at... 8 p. m.
DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at... 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at... 11 p. m.
For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at... 7 p. m.

FURNITURE.

Fashionable FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.

358 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash av. and 22d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

MORSE, WARD & CO.,

Grain Commission Merchants, removed to their old office, No. 151 Monroe-st. (Kent's Building).

REMOVAL.

PRICKETT & DRYSDALE.

Manufacturers of mantels and grates, have removed to their new store, No. 88 JACKSON-ST., where they have on exhibition a very fine assortment of goods in their line.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

125x18 feet to alley, on Fifth-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts., or will sell part. W. D. PHARE, 115 East Madison-st.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL

From Our Own Mines,

BEING THE

FINEST QUALITY OF ANTHRACITE COAL IN THE MARKET!

	In yard.	Delivered.
LARGE EGG,	$8.00	$9.00
SMALL EGG,	8.00	9.00
RANGE,	8.00	9.00
NUT,	8.00	9.00

Coal delivered on the cars to country, $8.25 per ton.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

Office: 225 East Washington-st.

Yard: Indiana-st. Bridge.

TO RENT.

A DOUBLE STORE

Specially adapted to the Wholesale Trade, in the NEVADA BLOCK, with basement. Also basement under the Fourth National Bank, corner of Washington and Franklin-sts., are for rent at reasonable figures. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, Room No. 1 Nevada Block, or of WM. BROSS, Tribune Office, No. 15 Canal-st., 1 to 3 p. m.

OFFICES IN THE

Nevada Block!

Very good, and at reasonable rents. A few more left. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, Room No. 1, second floor, corner of Washington and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT.

Store for rent and fixtures for sale. One of the best localities in the city. Inquire at G. POTTGIESSER'S, 389 State-st.

MUSICAL.

Reed's Temple of Music,

81 Sixteenth-st., near Wabash-av.

Second-hand Pianos, $125 to $275.
New Rosewood Pianos, $275 to $300.
Fine Reed & Sons' Pianos, $325 to $375
Splendid Chickering Pianos for $475.

Time payments. Every instrument warranted. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Catalogues sent free.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000 IN GOLD!

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, Pres't.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY will receive applications for loans on improved Real Estate in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:

WM. F. COOLBAUGH, WIRT DEXTER,
SOLOMON A. SMITH, HENRY W. KING,
HEMAN G. POWERS.

Chicago, June 1, 1872.

Wanted.

Adjusted claims against the Lorillard & Astor Insurance Companies of New York. Apply to W. E. S. Trowbridge, Room 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 79 South Canal-st.

HOTEL.

Metropolitan Hotel,

Broadway, New York.

This admirable hotel is centrally and delightfully situated, and offers as great inducements to families visiting New York for modern elegance, fashion and economy, as any other hotel in the city. A visit is respectfully solicited.

R. M. TWEED, Proprietor.
WM. WILKINSON, Superintendent.

Mr. Wilkinson was for many years connected with the Burnet House, Cincinnati, also the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE:

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engraves and Prints Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY,

OFFICES—413 State, 28 South Desplaines, and 122 Michigan-sts.

CARPETS!

Cleaned on the floor, and colors perfectly restored. NEW YORK PATENT CARPET RENOVATING CO., 51 West Washington st., and 132 Twenty-second.

OFFICE DESKS,

Cheap at J. LUDWIG'S, 157 West Lake-st.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, May 30, 1872.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of 300 convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone-cutters, machinists and blacksmiths.

The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers.

The bids will be opened on July 10th, 1872, and the contracts which are to run not exceeding 5 years, may commence on or about September 10th, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State.

For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, ELMER WASHBURN, Esq.

Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.

JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD ROWETT,
Commissioners of Penitentiary.

CARD BOARD

At CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S, 11, 13, and 15 Desplaines-st.

LIFE INSURANCE.

One of the oldest first-class Companies have a large General Agency vacant, and want a first-class man. $100,000 premiums now on the books. Address G 83, Tribune Branch office.

DR. TEEGARDEN

Has removed his office from 45 Blue Island av. to 380 North Clark st., corner Chicago-av., where he can be consulted the first and third Monday and Tuesday of each month.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. H. FROST, CITY SURVEYOR,

300 WABASH-AV.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS,

Builders' Hardware,

146 Michigan-av., near Monroe-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Favor & Griswold is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Otis S. Favor will collect all accounts and pay all indebtedness of the late firm.

(Signed) OTIS S. FAVOR, CHAS. E. GRISWOLD.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1872.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The face which the eight-hour movement is beginning to put on arrests attention and excites alarm. Threats of burning down factories and shutting off gas, so as to bury the city in darkness and give thieves their opportunity, show that the alarm is not ill-founded.

The *Herald* says:

"We cannot afford to have trade riots in New York, and we must not have them. We call upon the authorities to be on their guard, to be ready to act if action is necessary. The strikers in this city are falling into worse habits than those which have disgraced the so-called labor movements of the Old World. The history of strikes in England, particularly, is the history of fearful crime. Already in this city, within the last few days, there have been shameful attempts at intimidation and violence. If intimidation and violence are resorted to, law must be put into operation, and the interests of the workingmen must inevitably suffer."

The *Express*, this evening, says:

"Capitalists and employers who submit to the new order of things do so upon compulsion. One-half of them, we are assured, will stop business as soon as they close their contracts. Employers have ceased to oppose Trades' Unions or trade combinations for high wages, and will, where interest, duty, profit, or necessity requires, close their shops, as the piano and Singer's factories have done, and either stop their business, change their business, or go elsewhere. The trade of the city is already feeling the effects of this conclusion, as by and by other trades will feel it. If ten hours' work could be done in eight hours, the proposition would be a fair one; but this, as a rule, is not possible. One of the largest manufacturers, who last week acceded to it, assures us that the day's work has been one-fifth less per day all through the week, and that the experiment is most discouraging."

A Committee of Arrangements for the procession on Monday, composed of delegates from the various labor organizations, will hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon, to perfect details as modified by the police authorities, and agreed upon by the men. The route of the procession will be from Eighth street, through the Bowery, to Canal; thence to Broadway, Fourteenth street, Eighth avenue, and Twenty-third street to Second avenue; thence to Fourteenth street, Avenue A, and Eighth street to the Cooper Institute, where the men will be dismissed. The managers of the parade expect there will be over 50,000 men in line. The cabinet-makers, as originators of the demonstration, will occupy the post of honor on the right of the column. Each Union will carry a banner, and be accompanied by a band, while the men will be decorated with badges, and carry emblems of their trade. Superintendent Kelso has promised a large police escort. The Singer Sewing Machine men, 2,000 strong, and the United Confectioners will join in the demonstration. Those workmen who have obtained eight hours from their employers are expected to swell the ranks of those on strike.

At noon, to-day, the gas men, who were to go to work on the night shift, instead of going to work, went to the gas offices in a body, and demanded a reduction of hours. The demand was acceded to by the New York Gas Company. At the Manhattan Gas Works the President persuaded the men to accept this compromise, to work 12 hours and receive $4 a day. Two hundred policemen were on hand to repress any disorder. It is feared the action of the Manhattan men in accepting the compromise will lay them open to attack from Union men, and an ample police force is on hand to protect them. The great strike of carpenters in Berlin continues, neither the master-carpenters nor the workmen showing any signs of yielding. Berlin is overrun with people who have no place to lay their heads. There is scarcely a street which has not more or less skeleton buildings in various stages of erection, while there is not an unoccupied room in the city. Great numbers of people who are able to pay for beds nightly apply for lodgings at the police stations, while hundreds of respectable families camp out in the public parks.

In Austria, too, the utmost discontent prevails among the workingmen. In Vienna this feeling approaches a revolutionary character, and serious outbreaks are only prevented by troops.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF STERN JERSEY JUSTICE was meted out to-day in Jersey City, the culprits being old and influential citizens and politicians recently caught in certain Tammany tricks. The rooms and grounds of the Hudson County Court House were densely crowded this morning, 10 o'clock being the hour set down for the sentencing of Messrs. Bumsted & Vreeland, convicted of defrauding the city. Vreeland has not recovered from the attack of brain fever, and did not put in an appearance. When Bumsted's name was called, he did not answer, but subsequently drove up in a carriage, when his counsel announced to the Court that Bumsted was prepared to receive sentence. Judge Bedle then addressed the prisoners at length in reference to his office, saying that there was a marked difference between his conduct as a city official and that of Vreeland, who was merely a real estate speculator, and had not the interest of the city in charge. He then sentenced Bumsted to nine months' imprisonment in the State Prison with hard labor, and also to pay the costs. In the case of Vreeland, the Court intimated that if restitution were made only a fine would be imposed, and sentence would be pronounced on Friday next. Bumsted was removed to the County Jail, and will be taken to Trenton next week.

BOUTWELL'S GOLD BALANCES.

The *Daily Bulletin* makes a remarkable revelation in the course of a carefully prepared article on Mr. Boutwell's gold balances, the revelation pointing to the fact that there is some $21,000,000 that has not been accounted for. In casting about for an explanation of this mysterious movement, the *Bulletin* is led to the conclusion that the Secretary has reckoned as coin a large amount of representatives of coin of some kind or other. It says: "The Treasury has been counting as gold certain gold obligations in its possession. It is equally due to the financial community that they should be informed that they have thus been led into relying upon a much larger stock of coin than actually exists. On April 29 we were told the Treasury held $129,819,900 coin; on May 1, the balance was reported at $108 968,738. What became of $21,000,000 decrease in four days? There was, of course, no such variation in the amount of actual gold. This way of making up the coin balance keeps the public entirely in the dark as to the real amount of gold in the hands of the Government, and it behooves the Secretary of the Treasury to let it be known what is his present stock of hard cash, and whether his statements of the gold balance are liable still to be misrepresented by some sort of operations of which he knows much more than the public."

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT DICKENS.

Lieutenant Sydney S. H. Dickens, of Her Majesty's man-of-war Tapaze, died on board the steamer Malta, May 2, while on his way to England from Bombay. Lieutenant Dickens was the fifth son of the late Charles Dickens.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN'S PARTY shows that his reception in Russia has been of the most cordial character, notwithstanding some coldness was expected, consequent on the experiences of Alexis at Washington. The General had a great feast of military observation at Sebastopol, displaying minute knowledge of the history and the ground there that astonished his Russian entertainers. Before parting the Mayor of Sebastopol gave him a grand champagne breakfast.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The events of the week in financial circles cannot be called important, although they were more interesting towards the close, when the fluctuations generally were wider than during the early days, on account of treaty affairs. The summer dulness begins to be manifest in Wall street.

MONEY.

The monetary situation since this day week has not been characterized by any new feature. Call loans have ranged from 3 to 7 per cent, with the bulk of business at 5 to 6 per cent; and prime business paper has passed at 7 to 8, with some gilt-edged names at 6.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was firm until nearly the close of the week, when actual business was at a fraction below regular quotations.

GOLD.

Bankers' dealings in gold during the fore part of the week showed a firm market. The price advanced steadily from 114¼ to 114⅞, the latter being the highest point of the season; but on Friday the price suddenly declined to 113⅝, on the more favorable aspect of the Treaty. To-day there was a recovery from 113⅝ to 114¼, and the week closed with a quiet and steady market in the Gold Room.

THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE PORT

continues to exhibit the same features as for some time past—large imports of merchandise and small imports of produce—although the imports this week were smaller than for many weeks past. The total is $6,189,099 in merchandise, while the exports of produce were $5,821,742. The exports of specie and bullion were $5,782,633 for the week.

BONDS

have advanced during the week, and the highest prices of the season have been made.

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange, railway and miscellaneous speculation has been remarkable chiefly for general dulness. Early in the week the general list dropped off a little, while some stock showed a marked decline—especially Erie, Northwestern common, and St. Paul shares. The treaty, and the conversion of New York Central scrip into stock, caused a general improvement in prices late in the week. At intervals there have been little spasms of activity in a few shares, but, as a general thing, the week under review may be called the dullest of the year.

The stock market to-day was quiet. The chief fluctuations were in Erie, New York Central, Northwestern common, and Rock Island. Erie declined from 64 to 61⅞, and rallied to 63⅜. New York Central declined from 98⅜ to 97⅞ on the stock, and from 96⅜ to 95⅞ for the scrip; Rock Island from 116⅛ to 115⅞, and Northwestern common from 76⅛ to 75⅞. Other fluctuations ranged from ⅛ to ¼ per cent, on very limited dealings.

THE CLOSING PRICES.

The money market closed at 5 to 6 on call. Gold was quiet and firm this afternoon, closing at 114¼. Government bonds closed quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102¾@103; Union Pacific firsts, 94⅞@95⅛; land grants, 81⅛@81½; incomes, 88@88½.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was dull, as usual at this season, and prices, under liberal arrivals, favor buyers. Fresh ground was most saleable at the close. The market was tame for low grades and rather steady for medium and high grades. The wheat market was strong; light arrivals and the inquiry induce more confidence. The market closes firm and quiet. Most holders decline to sell at late prices. Pork is in good, general jobbing demand, and firm.

COTTON

has advanced, with an active and excited market. Speculators still have control of the situation, although at the close prices were off slightly from the highest point.

HOG PRODUCTS

continue weak, on moderate business. Mess pork is flat, and fresh pork, on account of excessive receipts, which show an increase of 10 per cent over last week, and 54 per cent over the corresponding week of last year, is lower, and exporters find it more profitable to ship in the hog than in the barrel.

[To the Associated Press.]

TRIAL POSTPONED.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Judge Pratt has postponed the trial of Miss Fanny Hyde till next October.

THE NELSON CONSPIRACY.

Abraham Nelson, charged with stealing the secret correspondence of Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., gave bail this afternoon, and was released. He was immediately rearrested in a civil suit, instigated against him, and, being unable to furnish the bail required, $100,000, was lodged in Ludlow street jail.

YOSHIDA,

the Japanese Vice Minister of Finance, accompanied by General Williams and others, sailed for Europe to-day. The party returns in July.

MERRITT AUGUSTINE,

one of the whiskey men against whom indictments were found, has been arrested in Washington, and has given bail in $5,000.

THE WESTFIELD SUITS.

Judge Pratt to-day granted an order transferring the Westfield suits from Brooklyn to this city.

REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

At the session of the Reformed Church Synod to-day, Rev G. Davis, delegate from the United States Reformed Synod, urged the adoption of the Heidelberg Catechism by the Synod he was addressing as the best means of bridging over all difficulties. Dr. Elmendorf did not see how a union could be effected between the two Synods. The report of the Committee on New Brunswick Theological Seminary, after some discussion, was adopted.

THE STRIKERS.

General Shaler was in consultation with the Police Commissioners to-day, to consider the probabilities of disturbances among the strikers next week. If necessary, militia will be called on to assist in preserving order. Workingmen are making great preparations for the parade on Monday, which will be a very large one. A few concessions of employers in various trades are announced to-day. The threatened strike of employes of gas companies has been averted by an amicable arrangement of the difficulties complained of by the workmen.

Including new societies representing trades hitherto unorganized, the number of workingmen combined under the protection of the trades associations amounts to nearly 100,000. The Eight-Hour League now numbers 71,000 members, all of whom have struck for reduced time. The strikers have now extended to thirty-two trades. Twelve of them have been fully successful, and the men have returned to work. In fourteen trades represented in the Eight-Hour League, one third of the men have resumed work upon their own terms.

At a meeting of the Police Board, yesterday afternoon, permission to parade was given, and a police escort promised to the Eight-Hour League, provided the members shall not march below Canal street, and keep within ten feet of the curb.

SENTENCE OF CRIMINALS.

Commissioner Burnsted, of Jersey City, did not sail for Europe this morning, as was reported, but was sentenced to nine months' in the State Prison by Judge Bedle. Commissioner Vreeland will be sentenced next week.

THE JEROME PARK RACES,

to-day, were well attended. The first race, mile and a quarter, for a purse of $500, was won by Sanford's Entry, in 2:23¾. The second race, purse $600, mile and three quarters, was won by Quitman in 3:17½. In the third race, Westchester cup, two and a quarter miles, Harry Bassett and Littleton only started. Bassett won by a neck in 4:16½. Bassett sold in the pools at 5 to 1, and had an easy victory. The fourth race, hurdle, purse $650, mile and three quarters, seven hurdles, six starters, was won by Lochiel, Blind Tom second, 3:38¼.

RED CLOUD AND HIS PARTY

and a portion of the Japanese Embassy met today in a Wall street banking house, while the former were being shown through that financial centre, and were introduced. The Indians subsequently visited the Custom House, Stock Exchange, Sub-Treasury, and other points of interest in Wall street. Red Cloud, in his speech, last night, at the Cooper Institute, said he wanted the Great Father at Washington to protect him in his country, so that he could build school houses and churches, and bring up his children as the whites do theirs. He had come here to get encouragement, and would return to his own country and imitate the best qualities of the whites. There were men enough in the West to take care of themselves, and he wished the Great Father would take his military forces away, and leave the Indians alone.

INSURANCE SUIT.

Attorney General Barlow has brought suit against ex-Insurance Superintendent Miller, to recover fees received on the transfers of securities deposited by Insurance Companies. The State claims $7,000 in the suit.

PARDONS.

The Governor to-day pardoned Patrick Toomey, of New York, and Patrick Shinnes, of Brooklyn, sentenced for life.

THE COLVOCORESSES MURDER.

It is now ascertained that Captain Colvocoresses had with him, at the time of his murder at Bridgeport, Ct., $80,000 in bonds, which were stolen by the murderers. No certain clue has yet been discovered to the murders. A reward of $10,000 has been offered for the recovery of the stolen securities.

LANAHAN BAILED

Rev. Dr. Lanahan furnished $50,000 bail to-day to answer to the suit of Goodenough.

ILLINOIS.

The Storm at Peoria—Absconded—Fire.

PEORIA, Ill., June 8.—The storm, as chronicled in last night's despatches, was fully as disastrous as reported, and, in many cases, much more damage was done that could not be ascertained at that time. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, and the Peoria Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will not run trains until Monday or Tuesday. Mails are being carried east to Washington, where connections are made by wagons. The river is now stationary. The damage to the corn crop is almost incalculable.

Colonel McMillan, a well-known citizen of Princeville, has left for parts unknown. No cause for his sudden departure is known.

The High School building here caught fire, this morning, but it was extinguished with slight loss.

The Storm at Quincy.

QUINCY, June 8.—The violent storm of Thursday night created terrible havoc throughout the country. Reports describe it as doing vast damage. Fences, roads, embankments, and bridges were carried away by the floods, in every direction. The Quincy, Alton & St Louis Railroad culverts and embankments were washed away for a considerable distance, and one passenger train was caught in the storm, fell through a culvert, and was mired in the mud and water. Serious damage is also reported on the Quincy, Carthage & Burlington Road. No trains on either road have been able to pass the sections damaged.

POLITICAL.

Governor Palmer at Princeton.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., June 8.—Governor Palmer arrived here this morning, and was escorted from the depot to the American Hotel by the Princeton Brass Band and a large procession of citizens, composed of both Republicans and Democrats. At an early hour the streets were filled with teams from the country, and long before the hour appointed for the speaking to commence a large crowd had assembled in the Court House Square, where seats and platforms were ready for them, anxiously waiting for the speaker to commence. At 2 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Hon. John Bryant, and W. M. Whipple was chosen Chairman. The latter, in a neat and appropriate speech, introduced Governor Palmer to the audience. For over three hours the Governor arraigned Grant and his Administration in a very able and effective manner. He spoke of his nepotism and gift-taking, his utter disregard of the law and constitution, and his attempt to over-ride the civil law by military rule. He said he would not detract a single honor from General Grant, that he was entitled to. He spoke favorably of him as a soldier, but said as an executive officer he was a failure. He spoke at length of Horace Greeley's record and ability, and said the Government would be safe in his hands. The speaker, from first to last, was listened to with profound attention by the audience, and frequently interrupted with applause. At the close of the speaking, a Committee was appointed to make arrangements for delegates to attend the Liberal State Convention at Springfield. The friends of liberty and reform feel encouraged and satisfied, and believe Greeley will sweep the office-holders from power next November.

The New York Democratic Press on Belmont's Letter.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Of Mr. Belmont's correspondence with Mr. Woolley, the *World* says: "We differ squarely with Mr. Belmont on his judgment that a straight-out Democratic nomination at Baltimore would result in defeat, and the indorsement of Mr. Greeley result in his election. Until the 9th of July, such frank expressions of judgment for leading Democrats are in order, and afford grounds upon which the Baltimore Convention will make its final decision—a wise decision, we will not permit ourselves to doubt. Such expressions have not been at all too frank or free in the Democratic press, of which speech on public events is expected daily; and still less frank and free have they been on the part of public men who naturally take refuge in silence when the future is cloudy. Mr. Belmont's bold, outspoken letter in favor of Greeley's nomination contrasts notably with the absence and reserve of almost all the leading men in the party, except Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, and Mr. Baird, of New Jersey. He, at least, has courage of his opinions."

The *Express* says of the same correspondence: "Mr. Belmont not only shows great sagacity in his observations, but, we think, comes to the only sensible conclusion open to a Democrat of so much experience."

Miscellaneous.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—The Democratic Convention nominated a State ticket to-day, including those agreed upon by the Reform and Democratic Conference Committee, except the following: For Governor, John McEnery, of Ouachita, instead of Williamson; A. Borman, of Caddo, for Secretary of State, instead of S. D. McEnery. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Judge Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, permanent Chairman of the Republican National Convention, will meet the Vice Presidents from the several States and Territories in Washington, on the 10th inst., for the purpose of officially notifying President Grant and Senator Wilson of their nomination.

PEORIA, Ill., June 8.—The *Evening Review*, Liberal, contains a call for a meeting to form a Greeley and Brown club.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Old-line Democrats, dissatisfied with the indorsement of the Cincinnati Platform by the County Convention, threaten to bolt and send delegates to the State Convention favorable to the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 8.—Colonel Chas. H. Butterfield, Judge of the Criminal Court, was to-day elected Mayor of this city, by 363 majority over W. S Ford. It was not a party vote. Judge Butterfield carried every ward but the sixth.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8.—A large and enthusiastic Grant and Wilson ratification meeting was held at Masonic Hall to-night. The principal speakers were Hon Godlove S. Orth, Major J. W. Gordon, General Kimball, and Hon. A. G. Porter. The question of indorsing Greeley in the Democratic State Convention is being warmly canvassed, and is developing considerable feeling between the two wings of the party.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 8.—A large and enthusiastic meeting, to ratify the nominations of Grant and Wilson was held to-night. Bonfires and music were provided.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., June 8.—A grand Grant and Wilson ratification meeting was held to-night, and was one of the largest and most enthusiastic political meetings ever held in Southern Kansas. A large number of speeches were made, which were received with constant applause. A telegram was received from Hon. D. P. Lowe, in Washington, expressing the warmest sympathy with his Republican fellow citizens in Kansas.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—The Reform Convention rejected the Democratic nominations, and adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 8.—The Democratic State Executive Committee to-day appointed as delegates to the Baltimore Convention: Henry G. Williams, J. A. Englehard, and General A. M. Scales.

RAILROADS.

The Northern Pacific in Dakota—Annual Election of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—A despatch from Morehead, Minnesota, says the first engine and train crossed the bridge into Dakota Territory at 3 o'clock p. m. yesterday. The formal testing of the bridge will take place in a few days.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company was held in this city to-day. Six Directors were elected for three years, in addition to the seven who hold over for one and two years, viz: Fred. P. James, Walter J. Gurree, Jas. Buell, and S. L. Franks, of New York; S. S. Merrill, of Milwaukee, and T. A. Muel er, of Rotterdam, Holland. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Hon. Alex Mitchell was unanimously elected President, and Hon. Russell Sage Vice President for the year ensuing.

DUBUQUE, June 8.—The Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad was completed to Bellevue, forty miles below here, yesterday. Congratulatory messages were exchanged between J. K. Graves, President of the Road, and W. L. Redmond, Mayor of Bellevue.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

State Treasury: Receipts in May, $285,230; disbursements, $92,884.

—Two Galena Aldermen—Horton and Barry—resigned immediately after being sworn in, last Friday.

—The Oquawka *Spectator* says:

"Sagetown has, just now, a pretty fair promise of flush times ahead. Distiller McFarland has bought the Lynn quarries, and leased several others, and is going to furnish rock for the Government buildings at Chicago. Wallbaum is preparing to open a big quarry a short distance east of town."

—The new building of the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, will be dedicated Sunday, June 16, 1872. Sermon by the Rev. B. I. Ives, D. D., of New York.

—An amended ordinance of the City of Rockford increases the bonds and penalties of saloon-keeping, and on Tuesday last the saloon-keepers "struck." In the afternoon of the same day, however, they resumed business, and seventeen of them pay into the City Treasury $300 each, while twenty-one shut up shop.

—John Soter, who killed William Rollins, April 10, is the first convicted murderer in Livingston County, and is to be hung, at Pontiac, July 5.

—Louis L. Burr, of the Bloomington *Democrat*, has married the daughter of his partner, S. S. Parks.

WISCONSIN.

A $40,000 church for Polish Catholics will be erected in Milwaukee, South Side.

—A Fond du Lac man has sued the Great Eastern Circus for $500 damages for scaring his horse.

—A Green Bay Judge has just sentenced a woman to nine months in State Prison for keeping a house of ill-fame.

INDIANA.

A Hebrew Synagogue, to cost $25,000, is to be built at Fort Wayne.

—Strawberries are a drug in the Indianapolis market, at 20 cents a quart.

—The taxable valuation of Indianapolis has increased from $21,757,672, in 1869, to $34,940,354, in 1872. The Cincinnati *Times* says:

"The capital of Indiana before the war numbered 18,000 souls. It was then not much of a city, with not many railroads. It now contains 80,000 people, with thirteen railroads running through the same depot. Two other railroads are building, and will be finished this summer; and two others are being laid out, and will be finished in the course of time."

MICHIGAN.

The Corunna Car Company starts with $100,000 capital.

—Conductor Harvey, for many years familiarly known on the Michigan Central Road, will to-day assume the duties of yard-master at Jackson.

—Messrs. Joy, Sargent, Hurd, and Gardner, of the Michigan Central management, were in Jackson, Thursday, to locate the proposed new passenger house.

—The Detroit Board of Trade promptly, last week, protested against the bill before Congress authorizing a bridge across the Detroit River for the Canada Southern Railroad. Protests are of no avail. The river will be bridged. It is only a question of time.

—The Lansing *Republican* says:

"It is now made certain that individuals seeking homes can do better in the northern portion of the Lower Peninsula of this State than by going West. The country is destined to grow rapidly into a prosperous and wealthy portion of our State."

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis wants a $10,000 fire alarm.

—The Rev. C. M. Terry, of New Bedford, Mass., accepts a call to Plymouth Church, St. Paul.

—Governor Austin was hoping for a council with the Pillager Indians, at Oak Lake, to-day, but it would appear that the Pillager Chiefs have, after all, backed out of their promised surrender of the other murderers of the Cook family. At least that would seem to be the inference from the following curious despatch:

"LEECH LAKE (VIA BRAINARD), June 5, 1872.

"GOVERNOR AUSTIN: We cannot go down to Brainerd, as requested. We wish you and Bishop Whipple to come up here. Bring the prisoner boy with you. A letter will be sent to you by mail. "FLAT MOUTH,

"And other Pillager Chiefs."

MISSOURI.

The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad expects $250,000 aid from Nodaway County.

PERSONAL.

Greeley will attend the Boston jubilee.

—McClellan is again a resident at Orange, N. J., where he owns a magnificent place.

—The Hon. Thomas G. Alvord and family, of Syracuse, N. Y., have gone to California.

—Lorenzo Papanti, the veteran dancing-master of Boston, who died recently, left $100,000.

—Adin Thayer succeeds General A. B. R. Sprague as Collector of Internal Revenue at Worcester, Mass.

—Moors Pattee, Cashier of the Boston & Maine Railroad, has resigned after twenty years' service.

—Thomas M. Prentiss, who fell into a Boston sewer, has recovered $10,000 damages from the city.

—The salary of the Consul to Hayti is raised to $7,000 (gold) per year, and Fred. Douglass is to have the place after November.

—Samuel J. Tilden and Abram S. Hewitt were last Tuesday night installed as Sachems of the Tammany Society. The latter takes the place of Governor Hoffman.

Colonel George K. Leet, the man whom A. T. Stewart denounced as "so thoroughly dishonest and corrupt that I should want a detective to watch him if he called at my store," will sail on Thursday for an extended tour through Europe and the Holy Land.

—The Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* says Mark Twain has received, to date, a little over $22 00 for "Innocents Abroad," and is likely to receive very nearly the same sum for the first six months of "Roughing It," which is not very rough on Mark, but a long way short of the $200,000 spoken of in newspaper paragraphs.

—Henry Meiggs, whose name has become so widely known as a railroad contractor in Peru, is not only engaged at the present time in building a dozen or more railroads in that country, but is also superintending the construction of 1,000 houses in Lima. He proposes to run a railroad around the city as a private enterprise.

—The Vanderbilt Board of Directors, just re-elected at Albany, consists of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, James Banker, Sam'l T. Barger, H. H. Baxter, and Joseph Harker, of New York; Henry R. Pierson, Albany; Chester W. Chapin, Springfield, Mass.; George G. Whitney, Rochester; James M. Marvin, Saratoga Springs; Solomon Drullard, Buffalo, Mr. Drullard, a veteran in the service of the Company, having been for many years General Freight Agent, is the only new man in the Board.

—The Hartford *Courant* (Jo. Hawley's paper) says:

George W. Tracy has been removed from the office of Postmaster at Bridgeport and James E. Dunham nominated in his place. The news of this change took citizens by surprise, as but few were aware that it was contemplated. Mr. Tracy is at present in the Retreat for the Insane in Hartford, with indications of speedy recovery. The movement to supplant him is regarded as hasty, and is condemned by citizens generally as an advantage taken of the misfortune of a most worthy man.

—The Emperor of Austria, whose mother, the Archduchess Sophia, has just died, himself narrowly escaped death recently, while riding in an open carriage to Schoenbrunn, accompanied by an aide-de-camp. Near the Sechshaus line the Imperial vehicle ran foul of an empty cart coming from Mariahilf. The shock was so violent that the pole of the cart knocked his Majesty on the shoulders, throwing him back, and, while in the act of raising it above his head, and pushing it out of the carriage, caused some further bruises of a mild character.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

How to Manage County or School District Horticultural Societies—A Wet Term—Don't Take Down the Stoves—Cobs for Fuel—Yankee Corn—Early Potatoes—The Weather.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 8.

LOCAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

How to manage a local Horticultural Society is a question often asked. The answer is simple, and has been fully demonstrated at Alton, Warsaw, Champaign, and perhaps other places. It consists in holding stated monthly meetings at the residence of its members. There may be other plans that may succeed for a time, but we have yet to see the one that can lay claim to an established fact. Rooms in a city or large town for stated meetings have generally failed after a time, and many of the meetings are without both numbers and interest.

At Alton, even the weather has little effect to lessen the attendance and the interest connected therewith. This may be said to be the first society organized on this plan: if it was not the first to organize, it was the first to reach a successful point, and to be an example to many others. Warsaw followed and has done a good work, with Champaign not far behind.

These monthly meetings accomplish much good, not only to the commercial grower of fruits, vegetables, and flowers, but to the single householder. Twelve times in the year we visit our neighbor's grounds, and compare notes with each other. Twelve times during the year we listen to an essay from some old, practised hand on some subject connected with the "art that doth mend nature." Twelve times a year we sit down to a social meal with our neighbors; and we return home the wiser, and with a more generous regard for our fellow men. While the stated meetings in the City Society rooms may be of value, they cannot compare with these social gatherings of those who have a common purpose, for we may justly claim that every householder has an interest in some branch of horticulture.

The plan of the Society is simple: At the annual meeting, the programme for the year is perfected, and cards are printed for general distribution. For May, the plan of meeting of our local Society was at the residence of J. D. Cunningham, Esq. Essay—How can we best promote the interest of our Society,—S. Arry. Report of Standing Committee on Ornamental Grounds and Planting. These were followed by discussions, a dinner, and an examination of the grounds of the host. The Committee on Ornamental Grounds took the same view in regard to ornamental planting set forth in the letter of Mrs. Sam. Jones to the Savoy Farmers' Club, printed in THE TRIBUNE a few weeks since. Our host had made many changes in his grounds since the meeting of 1871, not only making them more natural, but effecting a large saving of labor in their care.

The June meeting is to be at the residence of S. Avery, a market-gardener in Champaign, on the 29th inst., at 2 p. m. Essay: Raspberries,—W. D. Somers.

July 27, at the Big Grove, near the residences of Messrs. Adams, Howell, and Larned, who will be the hosts. Essay: Mowing in the Orchard,—J. N. Robinson, of Pekin.

Aug. 31, 10 a.m., at the residence of M. L. Dunlap. Essay: Plant Diseases, by Professor T. J. Burrill. Report of Standing Committee on Entomology.

The whole day is given for the purpose, allowing time to inspect the orchard, vineyard, garden, and shelter-belts. Grapes, apples, peaches, pears, and new cider are exhibited on the table among other specimens.

Sept. 28, 2 p. m., at the residence of J. B. Phinney, Esq.: The Advantages and Disadvantages of Shelter-Belts to Fruit Orchards, by the Hon. W. C. Flagg. Report of Standing Committee on Botany and Vegetable Physiology. This is one of the largest fruit-farms in the State, with extensive shelter-belts, and a corn-field attachment of some 400 acres.

This is sufficient to give one a pretty correct idea of the working plan of this organization. A few attempts have been made to hold meetings in halls, at the College Building, and pic-nics, but these have resulted in more or less of disappointment.

The only expense is the small amount of printing, with a few papers, containing reports of meetings, sent to kindred societies,—the local papers publishing the proceedings as current news.

Each school district would find it to its advantage to have a Horticultural Society or Farmers' Club on this plan, and the few hours spent will repay the cost. The trades are cutting down the hours of labor, and the cultivation of the soil may also, at least, look for some hours of social leisure, and such meetings, if weekly, would be no great drawback to his profits, if indeed they would not be an advantage.

THE WET PERIOD.

That we have a wet period before us is quite evident. How long it will last is uncertain, but probably one or two months. For a long time after the settlement of the prairies, we had "the June rains;" but, for the past few years, these have not been marked, and the periods of our rainfall do not appear to be very stated. Some persons see a regular cycle of the seasons once in seven years; but this, to a great extent, is mere fancy. It is not unusual to have two seasons quite similar follow each other, or even three. The spring of '58 was very wet, while the spring of '65 was dry, as has been the spring of '72. That a series of ten years gives about so many inches of rainfall, while the individual years vary greatly, is well known. The truth is, that all attempts to predict the weather for more than two or three days in advance is sheer guessing. Once in about seven days, in this part of the country, we may look for rain; but these periods are much modified by conditions that we cannot see at the time.

The man who knows just what the seasons are to be makes his calculations accordingly, and is most generally disappointed; while the man who don't know, and makes his arrangements to meet any condition of weather, is the least disturbed. The subject is much like that of theology, containing many fine points for debate, but few of valuable fact. *Apropos* of the wet period is a letter from a farmer's wife in regard to

TAKING OUT THE STOVES:

Some six years ago, you told us not to take down a single stove in the house, for we should need them for warming and drying the room nearly every month of summer, and especially should heavy rainfalls occur. To sit in a damp parlor or dining room is not desirable, and, when there are small children or invalids, it becomes a serious matter. Since we have let our stoves remain in place, we have suffered little from colds or lung complaints, and I wish to bear testimony to the value of your advice. Thus far this summer we have had a fire in our sitting room nearly every evening, and one in the dining-room in the morning. Through the day the men are out to work, and the children play in the kitchen, which is a large one, but, when through work, and we come to sit down with the family, we need to have the room dry and warm. For these summer fires we use corn-cobs mainly, for they are easily kindled, and make a quick fire, and do not keep up a long-continued heat like coal. My husband says that there is about ten pounds of cobs to each bushel of corn, or a ton of cobs to 200 bushels. He shells all the corn that he feeds, and gives us the cobs for fuel, which we mix with coal in the cook-stove to make temporary fires. We put a little kindling in the stove, and then fill up with dry cobs, and, in a very short time, we have a hot fire. When partly consumed, coal is added, and the fire goes right along. Then, when the fire is a little slack, and we wish to hurry it up, we put in the cobs, and in a trice the stove is hot. I know that many people allow the fire to go out early in the evening, in order to save fuel; they don't like to leave a big fire in the stove. Well, a few cobs will keep up the fire, and yet leave little behind at bed-time. I hope you will continue to urge people to keep their stoves in place during the summer, and make it the duty of every farmer to save his cobs for fuel, for it will put money in their pockets, and save them many a doctor's bill. MRS. ROSA L.

COBS FOR FUEL.

"The Farm and Garden" was the first to call public attention to the value of cobs for domestic fuel, and now they are coming into general use. Many farmers, who would have to purchase from ten to twelve tons of coal per annum, now use less than half that quantity, and yet have a better variety of fuel. All the cobs at the public shellers are now sold, or used for making steam, and are of no inconsiderable value.

YANKEE CORN.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 4.

We have considerable ground yet to plant to corn. Can we plant the 8 row yellow flint, or Yankee corn, with a prospect of making a profitable crop of it? If so, where can we get the seed? R. S. G.

On two or three similar occasions, the experiment has been largely tested, and only led to disappointment. Better plant beans, or let the land lay idle, being careful to summer-fallow it to keep down the weeds. You may sow to buckwheat, provided that you wish to follow with oats or rye, and to seed in grass; but no other farm-crop is desirable after buckwheat. Suppose you have a few acres left over; there can be no great harm in that, if it must be planted out of season, or to a crop that will not pay. The Yankee corn of New England and Canada makes a poor showing on our prairies and in the limits of the dent or gourd-seed varieties. Why does it fail? may be asked. We answer by asking why the dent corn fails in New England and Canada. We may be content with the fact, and leave the reasons for future use. If we need more feed for stock, the small 8 to 12 rowed dent corn will make a very good showing, planted as late as June 15, and south of Mattoon corn later, but for Galesburg, the 15th is late enough. It will do to cut up for the feed of stock, but we need not expect any marketable grain from it. We plant, or rather commence to plant, our corn too late. If we would lay off our ground into lands of four rods wide, and plow to the centre, we will give them such drainage that they may be planted and cultivated with much less regard to the weather, and then, by planting shallow, neither wet or cold will seriously endanger the seed. In this neighborhood, early planting is the rule, and the crop is all in the ground before the 1st of June, and no one could be persuaded to plant the glazed varieties of corn. Corn for soiling may be planted, but not for a crop. Our Eastern farmers prefer the dent corn for this purpose.

EARLY POTATOES.

A neighbor had new potatoes for dinner the 5th. The variety was Early Rose. He plants on Good Friday, and treats the land to a most liberal supply of barn-yard manure. His grounds are sheltered from the winds, and have a sunny aspect. This is about two weeks in advance of his neighbors, who plant them weeks later, or near the middle of April. The potatoes are not fully grown, but will be before his neighbors can begin to think of having the "first mess." People begin to learn that both corn and potatoes will germinate at a low temperature, if planted shallow. The frost may nip their leaves, but it is but a temporary check. It is a good thing, when we have a late spring, like the present, to have a good breadth of land fall-plowed. Then, with a cultivator, we can put in the crop much more rapidly.

THE WEATHER.

Heavy rains are becoming the order of the day, and farmers begin to talk of rusted wheat, badly-lodged oats, spoiled hay, and weedy, sickly corn. I do not recollect a month when the weather was quite satisfactory to the farmer, but he would manage the thing differently. In the early days, things were different, for there were then no railroads, no dry goods palaces, and no Sunday parade dresses, costing the revenue of a good-sized farm. But just now the rains, that a month ago were so much coveted, are seriously in the way of corn-culture, of corn-shelling and marketing, of strawberry-picking, with threatenings to rot the cherry crop, to lodge the oats and the grass, to rust the wheat, to drown out the potatoes, and ruin the corn. It is true that we have the promise of "seed-time and harvest," but of the number of days of seed-time and the amount of the harvest we have no special assurance, and it must depend to a great extent on our own management. The summer, or rather spring, of 1870, was a very wet one, and yet corn that was planted in April gave us a yield of 65 bushels to the acre; but then no water was allowed to stand on any part of the field. The last year's drought had a most beneficial effect in aiding the soil in the preparation of plant-food, and, until otherwise advised, shall have hopes of fair average crops. We must take advantage of the lessons of the past, and not drop into the old ruts, that grow deeper year after year. My neighbor B. is full ten days ahead of me in early potatoes, but he has no secret in the premises, and I may also plant on Good Friday. There is a charm in Good Friday, for it comes in March, just when the early potatoes should be planted. Perhaps some will call this superstition; but I planted in April, without regard to Good Friday, and the result is, I must go at least ten days longer without new potatoes to dish up with my green peas. This is the argument backed with stubborn facts. The rain won't stop at our bidding, nor come at our call; so we must be content. If we cannot cultivate the corn, we can keep off the standing water; and, if the grass is liable to lodge, we had best lay our plans for early cutting.

We must not forget the orchard, and, if not free of standing water, to make it so without delay. Like the President-makers, we must be up and doing, and study the situation, if we would win; we cannot afford to wait for the weather to come round to suit our views, but must suit ourselves to the weather. RURAL.

IOWA.

Political Feeling in Wapello County.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, June 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Political feeling is intensifying. Multitudes of Republicans who have hoped the party would cast over the man for the public good, who considered National interests paramount to personal aggrandizement, are to-day holding aloof from the petty street-caucuses of those that are whipped in. Hundreds in our county are anxiously waiting for the action of our Convention at Baltimore, praying us to join them in an effort to elect the nominees of Cincinnati. *And we will.* Our State Convention will instruct against the nomination of a National Democratic ticket. Daily you hear that the endorsement of Greeley by Democrats is confined to towns and cities. This is not true of us. In our County Convention to elect delegates, none were chosen but avowed Greeley men. Our County Democratic friends universally and enthusiastically endorse the new move for Reform. Poor old *Times*, your power is broken! You could not read the hand-writing on the wall. We, of Iowa, are not descendants of Rip Van Winkle. We will "count dis time," and score one against you. A DEMOCRAT.

The City of Maquoketa—Crops—Greeley Sentiment.

MAQUOKETA, Iowa, June 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Our little city contains some 3,000 inhabitants, and is improving very fast, about 85 buildings being under way at present, and before the year is out, double that number will be built. We are surrounded by as fine a farming country as can be found in the Northwest, with abundance of water-power in and around the town. We have three woollen manufactories, four flouring mills, and three saw-mills (all within one and a half miles of the centre of the city), an iron-foundry and machine shop, five carriage and wagon manufactories, one washing-machine manufactory, four furniture manufactories, with the usual accompaniments of dry goods stores, grocery stores, shoe stores and shops, blacksmith shops, bakeries, saloons, etc., etc. We have three church edifices,—Congregational, Methodists, and Baptist, while the Catholics and Universalists are making calculations to build soon. Two weekly papers are printed here,—the *Jackson Sentinel* and *Maquoketa Excelsior*. The former flies the Greeley and Brown flag, subject to the decision of the Baltimore Convention; and the latter, although an Administration organ, speaks highly of the Cincinnati ticket.

We have abundance of stone for building purposes, and adjoining the town on the north is the heaviest body of timber in Iowa. We have direct railroad communication with Chicago, Milwaukee, Davenport, and Anamosa, and, before Christmas, we expect to have the cars running to Dubuque.

Crops of all kinds, with the exception of corn, look well, and the prospect for an abundant harvest of small grain and grass never looked better. Corn is somewhat backward, but a few days of good weather would make it all right.

Political affairs are fast assuming a shape and drift whereby we can make some calculations on the future, and, judging from our own neighborhood, I think we stand a fair chance to carry Iowa for Greeley and Brown, as fully 20 per cent of the Republican party will support the ticket, while the Democracy, with the exception of a few antediluvian Bourbons, will vote enthusiastically for the Cincinnati departure. People are leaving their old leaders, and using their own judgment in regard to voting. Party ties are being sundered, and everything indicates that the party now settling like a swarm of bees on the Liberal platform will hereafter guide the political destinies of this Republic. The masses feel that, with the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency, the bitter feelings engendered by the war will all pass away. Fraternal fellowship between the North and South will take the place of present suspicion, hate, and jealousy. The Southern people look to the honest face and truthful and trusting eye of the old man of the *Tribune* with as much hope for the future as our ancestors looked to Washington in the darkest hours of the Revolution, and they will rally under the banner of the white coat of the old philosopher, for battle and victory, with as much enthusiasm as the Saracens of the seventh century rallied around the white shirt of Mahomet, when their conquering arms pushed westward, and overrun the Spanish Peninsula. A. G. H.

"Cousin Sile."

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I wish space in your columns to deny most emphatically the assertion in to-day's *Hawkeye*, of this place. That corrupt sheet, in attempting to answer Mr. Sumner's terrific arraignment of the President, declares that Silas A. Hudson—"Cousin Sile"—was recommended by all the Iowa delegation to his present do-nothing sinecure as Minister to Nicaragua at $7,500 in gold a year, or $625 a month. This is a complete falsehood, made out of whole cloth. The delegation had united on Mr. Howell, the veteran editor of the *Gate City*, of Keokuk, for this post, and were not a little mortified when they found their influence go for nothing against the President's cousin.

Hudson is uneducated, unprincipled, and every way worthless. An old line Whig before the Flood, he was afterwards a Fillmore Democrat, and flopped over to Republicanism during the war. He was selected by the Governor to take the vote of one of the Iowa regiments while Vicksburg was besieged. Actuated by his cousin, the Commanding General, or some other equally good reason to him, he came back a roaring Copperhead, and remained such till his relative was made a candidate.

It is, indeed, a sorry business when partisan sheets are compelled to resort to such unblushing falsehoods to bolster up a failing cause. Hudson cannot show the names of half a dozen respectable Iowa Republicans to recommend him for anything. Those who knew him best would not attempt so hopeless a task. IOWA.

Governor Koerner.

BELLEVILLE, June 3, 1872.

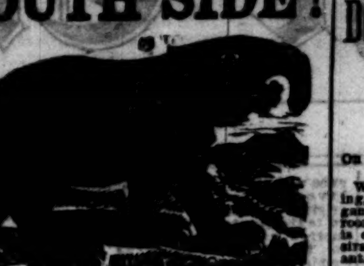
Editor St. Louis Republican:

Some days ago the Washington correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat* wrote to that paper that I declared in Cincinnati, I would never vote "for that old scoundrel, Greeley." Knowing the character of the correspondent for truth and veracity, I left the matter entirely unnoticed. But I see that some other papers are repeating the statement, and lest it should find credence where the correspondent is not known, I wish to say in your paper that the statement of "Mack" is absolutely untrue; and I will add that I know of no man whom I think more honest than Horace Greeley, and to whom I would be less apt to apply the words used by "Mack," if I was in the habit of expressing myself in that style at all, which I believe I am not. Respectfully, G. KOERNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

Now Open, ON THE SOUTH SIDE!

BY



NEAR State and 22d-sts.

FOREPAUGH'S GIGANTIC MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, Performing Animal Show AND EQUESTRIAN AGGREGATION,

Three Days Only! Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 10, 11, and 12, Afternoon and Evening

Ticket, for sale at West Side Library, 289 West Madison-st., and at W. M. Mayo's Jewelry Establishment, corner Twenty-second st. and Wabash-av. Procession Monday and Wednesday. State-st cars pass the grounds every two minutes, and Twenty-second st. stages go within one block of the lot.
ADAM FOREPAUGH, Sole Proprietor.
R. S. DINGESS, General Director and Agent.

NIXON'S CIRCUS, Clinton-st., near Washington.

MONDAY, June 10 and every afternoon and evening the inconceivable phenomenal celebrity

LING LOOK

And his wonderful brother, YAMADIVA, yclept the Man Serpent; Mr JAMES MAGUIRE, Clown Imperiale; with Mlle. Geraldine, Mons. Leopold, Com. Foote and sister, and the incomparable company.

NEW PRICES.

Family Circle............25c
Dress Circle Chairs............50c
Reserved Chairs............75c
Box Office open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

EXTRA!

NIXON'S CIRCUS From New York, CLINTON-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON.

New Attraction Monday, June 10, LING LOOK, The Phenomenal FIRE WONDER, and YAMADIVA,

The extraordinary LUSUS NATURÆ AND MAN SERPENT, in conjunction with the beautiful and accomplished M'lle GERALDINE, Mons. LEOPOLD, Com. FOOTE and SISTER. Every afternoon and evening, for one price of admission.

The World's Peace Jubilee AND International Musical Festival, AT BOSTON, From June 17 to July 4, 1872. Commencing Daily at 3 o'clock p. m.

THE GRANDEST SERIES OF CONCERTS ever given—introducing the best works of the Great Masters, and the music of all nations.
THE NEW AND THE OLD WORLD unite in singing the song of UNIVERSAL PEACE.
A MAMMOTH COLISEUM, erected especially for this occasion.
GREAT CHORUS OF TWENTY THOUSAND VOICES, comprising one hundred and eighty choral societies.
TWO THOUSAND INSTRUMENTS, in Grand Orchestra and Military Band.
A MAGNIFICENT BOUQUET OF ARTISTS, One Hundred and Fifty of the best American Vocalists.
THE MOST POWERFUL ORGAN EVER CONSTRUCTED.
MADAME PESCHKA LEUTNER, the greatest living Soprano.
By permission of Her Majesty's Government, the CELEBRATED BAND OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS, of London, Mr. Dan. Godfrey, Bandmaster.
MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD, Famous throughout the world as the Queen of Pianists.
By permission of Emperor William of Germany, The Best Band of the Imperial Army, known as "Kaiser Franz Grenadier Regiment Band."
JOHANN STRAUSS, The Eminent Composer and Conductor.
By permission of President Thiers and the French Government, the Celebrated GARDE REPUBLICAINE BAND, of Paris. One of the Best Military Bands in Europe.
FRANZ ABT, The eminent Composer and Conductor, author of "When the Swallows Homeward Fly."
THE IRISH NATIONAL BAND, the greatest Band ever organized in Old Ireland.
MADAME ERMINIA RUDERSDORFF, the celebrated Soprano of London.
Grand Professional OPERATIC CHORUS, German, English, Italian and French Opera Choruses combined.
HERR FRANZ BENDELL, the Eminent German Pianist.
By permission of the Government of the United States THE CELEBRATED MARINE BAND.
Emperor William's Imperial Household CORNET QUARTETTE.
By universal desire THE ANVIL CHORUS, with accompaniment of One Hundred Anvils, by the Boston Fire Department.
THE NATIONAL AIRS OF ALL COUNTRIES by Twenty Thousand Voices, Two Thousand Instruments, the Great Organ, Drum and Trumpet Corps, all the bells of Boston, Infantry and Artillery accompaniment.

The whole forming the The Grandest Musical Demonstration the world has ever known, under the supervision of committees comprising the most eminent citizens of Boston.

The concerts during the first week will be on a grander scale than thereafter.

SEASON TICKETS, transferable, admitting to all the Concerts, FIFTY DOLLARS EACH, including reserved seats, now ready; and tickets for single admission to each entertainment, during the first week, FIVE DOLLARS, with reserved seats, may be had upon application, personally or by letter, to A. P. PECK, Music Hall, Boston.

Diagrams of seats in the Coliseum for sale at Music Hall.

Per order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.

THE BLANCHE TUCKER CONCERT

Will be repeated at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church on TUESDAY EVENING, June 18.

"The Best Concert of the Season."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement for six days and two matinees, with the Popular Tragedian, Mr. FRANK MAYO,

Who will make his first appearance this season in the exceedingly popular drama, MAN AND WIFE, the exclusive property of Mr. Mayo, and played by him in the principal cities of America over 500 times, with the most flattering success. The work has been prepared for the stage by Mr. Frank Mayo, and the drama retains all the power and fascinating interest peculiar to the original story. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, Man and Wife was acted over 100 nights; and at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and at two establishments in Boston, it proved the most successful production of the season. It will be produced with new scenery, fitting appointments, and a cast of unsurpassed excellence.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

The Greatest Minstrel Combination in America. JOHNSON and POWERS as the two Morning Glories. CHARLES HOWARD, in the Power of Music. Komik Trio Obeying Orders. Partners for Life. Grand Ethiopian Carnival every evening and Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel J. H. WOOD............Proprietor.

Monday, June 10, and during the week, ROCK AHEAD! With new scenery, and THE DEBUTANTE.

THE LANCERS ARE COMING. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. J. H. WOOD............Proprietor

Benefit of CHAS. WYNDHAM, Monday, June 17, on which occasion will be produced the

MARBLE HEART.

Raphael............Mr. W. G. Taylor
Marco............Mrs Anna Cowell
Who have most kindly volunteered their services.
Volage............(first time) Mr. Chas. Wyndham
Box Sheet now open.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH.

MISS LINDA GILBERT'S Literary and Musical Entertainment TO-MORROW EVENING

Lecture on the Reformation of Prisons and Prisoners, by MISS LINDA GILBERT, and a miscellaneous concert by MISS LENA HASTREITER, MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY, MR. R. F. TILDEN, MR. CLARK REYNOLDS.

TICKETS, with reserved seats, $1.00. For sale at Horton's, 227 West Lake-st.; West Side Library, 289 West Madison-st.; Strahl's, 20 West Madison-st.; and Cobb's, 211 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Office, 138 Wabash-av.

On account of owner's removal from the city, the Desirable Frame Residence, And Lot 50x125 Feet, No. 136 South Morgan-st., Between Adams and Jackson-sts., AT AUCTION, On MONDAY AFTERNOON, June 10, at 3 o'clock, on the premises.

Will be sold, the desirable two-story Frame Dwelling, with brick basement in rear, No. 136 South Morgan-st., containing 10 rooms, pantries, closets, bath-room, laundry, furnace, and gas fixtures. The house is conveniently arranged, and is one of the most desirable residences on the West Side. Location pleasant. Surroundings first-class. Lot 50x125 feet.

Sale Positive. No Reservation.

TERMS—One-third cash; purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $4 000, due July 27, 1875, with 8 per cent interest; balance in one year, with interest at 8 per cent.
C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers, 138 Wabash-av.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, AT 9 1-2 O'CL'K A. M., We shall sell at auction a nice Line of assorted Parasols, Line of assorted Flowers, Line of assorted Fancy Soaps, Notions, etc.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

OUR AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS, Wednesday, June 12, at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m., Will be a CLEARING OUT SALE OF ALL SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Catalogues and goods now ready for inspection.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

BY ELISON & FOSTER, Dry Goods and Clothing, At Auction, at 148 Michigan-av., On Wednesday Morning, June 12, AT HALF-PAST 9 O'CLOCK, Piece Goods, White Goods, Flannels, Hosiery, Silk Mitts, Gloves, Linen Towels, Notions, and Straw Goods. Also a Splendid Line of CARPETS and BOOTS and SHOES.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT! For Sight is Priceless!! But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 202 State-st., and 31 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

REAL ESTATE.

HALF ACRE LOTS.

A half-acre equals five building lots, and is sold at $600; $50 cash down, and $50 semi-annually. This gives 5 or 6 years' time, or it can be paid up, and a deed made whenever desired by the purchaser.

Lots situated close to station on R. I. R. R., halfway between Englewood and Washington Heights; 16 feet above Chicago level; soil the best of garden land. Several trains per day, one reaching the city a quarter before 7 a. m., and leaving at 6:15 p. m.

Parties desiring to build, can be accommodated. There is nothing superior to it in or about the city for a home, or for investment.

A ride to the property will satisfy the most exacting as to its beauty and desirability. SISSON & NEWMAN, Room 5, 70 East Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Opening AT HERMAN FINK'S, THIS DAY, JUNE 10.

Lager beer saloon and restaurant, with a great orchestra music. Splendid lunch. The finest lager beer of Best & Co., at Milwaukee. Fine liquors and imported cigars. All are cordially invited to call.

New York Butter Firkins & Tubs OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

We have a good assortment on hand, and constantly arriving. Liberal discount to the trade. Country orders solicited.
BROWNELL & DAVIS, Produce Commission Merchants, 29 North Canal-st.

ANCHOR LINE.

The first-class favorite steam ships of this popular line sail regularly every Wednesday and Saturday from New York, with passengers for all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, etc., etc., at greatly

REDUCED RATES.

The accommodations are not surpassed by any line crossing the ocean, and until further notice we will carry cabin passengers by the Wednesday steamers for

SIXTY DOLLARS.

By Saturday line $65 and $75; round trip, $120, all payable in United States currency; steerage from $28. Send for circulars giving useful information. Money remitted in any sum. Produce shipped at through rates. Apply at the company's offices, 334 Wabash-av. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

Artists' Materials.

The largest and best assorted stock of Artists' Materials in this city can be found at P. M. ALMINI & CO.'S, 344 STATE-ST.

OMAHA GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

A chance to win a fortune at a meeting of the citizens for the drawing of the MERCY HOSPITAL LEGAL ENTERPRISE.

Time fixed for June 27. Only 3,500 tickets remain unsold. Price, $2 each, or two for $5 Sent by express C. O. D., or by mail. Endorsed by the Governor and best citizens of Nebraska.

Address MESSRS. PATTEE & GARDINER, Omaha, Neb.

Office Stationery.

We are prepared to fit out offices with as complete a stock and at lower prices than any house in Chicago.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 114 and 16 West Randolph-st.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 121 Wabash-av., corner Madison-st. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.
F. A. DOOLITTLE.

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the spring at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, $3.00 each. Six-gallon demijohns, $5.00 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, $8.00 each. If the neighboring druggists do not keep it, invalids may have it sent from the spring by Railroad or Adams Express, by enclosing Post Office Money Orders or checks. Physicians and Clergymen supplied for their own use with three-gallon demijohns at $2.50 each; six-gallon demijohns at $4.50 each; with cases of two dozen quarts at $6.50 each. Medical and clerical vocation must be certified by nearest Postmaster, or other responsible parties. Address WHITNEY BROS., 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHIRTS. WILSON BROS.,

320 Wabash-av. and 95 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago. Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

FINANCIAL.

Office of the County Treasurer, Cook County, Ill., Chicago, June 8, 1872.

COOK CO. BONDS

Bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, East Wing Court House.
J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors and Builders.

Proposals for building the new hall of the Chicago Turn Gemeinde will be received until the 22d day of June, 1872, at the temporary hall of the society, 257 North Clark-st. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Messrs. BAUER & LOEBNITZ, Architects, and at the hall of the society. Proposals must be addressed: Building Committee, Chicago Turn Gemeinde, No. 257 North Clark-st.
C. MEYER, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just Published:

ELEONORE. A ROMANCE. After the German of E. Von Rothenfels...

Author of "On the Vistula," "Heath-Flower"... 12mo. Fine cloth, ornamented. $1.50.

A New Commentary. Critical, Experimental, and Practical, on the OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

By Rev Drs. ROBERT JAMIESON, A. R. FAUSSET, and DAVID BROWN. To be completed in six volumes. Royal 8vo. With 14 Colored Maps. Per volume: Extra cloth, $5; Sheep, $6. Each volume sold separately. Volume II. JOSHUA-ESTHER. 650 pages. With Two Maps. A volume will be issued every other month until completed.

"I regard it as the best upon the entire Bible that is known to me."—*Rev. W. H. Green, Professor of Theology, Princeton.*

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[By Telegraph.]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Following numbers drew Capital Prizes, Official Drawing, June 8:

22,180. 2,372. 14,53... 3,606. 7,309.

PRICES OF TICKETS IN CURRENCY:

Wholes	Halves	Quarters	Fifths	Tenths	Twentieths
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Bills of Hard Wood Lumber cut to order on short notice. Office and Yard, Corner Market and Jackson-sts.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 8.

[illegible] are working smoothly. Money [illegible], and the loanable surplus of the [illegible] so that the most of them would be [illegible] their loans. Deposits are un[illegible].

[illegible] York the bank statement for [illegible] favorable, as it shows [illegible] to be much more expand[illegible] a week ago. Money is very easy [illegible] the probability of considerable in[illegible] demand for currency to move the [illegible] favors a tighter money market [illegible]. Prices of stocks stand up [illegible] the dull season, when all the specu[illegible] the watering places is at hand [illegible] stocks are likely to be dull and [illegible] a month or two.

[illegible] exchange is in abundant supply in [illegible] owing to heavy shipments of grain [illegible] from the surrounding country, but in [illegible] and St. Louis it keeps firm at about [illegible] Sales were made between banks in this [illegible] at from 60c to 75c per $1,000 discount.

[illegible] clearings of the Chicago banks, for the [illegible] June 8, were:

	Clearings.	Balances.
	$4,031,738.66	$618,437.08
	4,039,910.99	408,549.09
	4,697,833.63	235,747.04
	3,839,776.33	369,107.88
	3,237,667.97	307,271.90
	3,185,762.36	291,994.21
Total	$24,712,710.82	$2,231,107.20
[illegible] week	20,840,241.35	1,982,003.45

[illegible] New York Insurance Company [illegible] a dividend of 15 per cent on all ad[illegible]. This is second; the first was 40 [illegible] Chicago claimants paid at No. 1056 In[illegible].

[illegible] Bank of Illinois, as will be seen [illegible] advertisement in another column, have [illegible] permanent quarters.

[illegible] Barclay, Voorhees & Co. have moved [illegible] office into the new Kendall Build[illegible] southwest corner of Washington and [illegible].

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

[illegible] following quotations of local stocks are [illegible] by Hammond & Watson:

[illegible]

CHICAGO STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

[illegible] Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish quota[illegible] Government bonds and local securities.

[illegible]

LATEST.

[illegible] June 8.—Gold opened at 114, sold [illegible] and closed steady at 114½@114⅝. The [illegible] were 104 per cent; the clearings [illegible].

[illegible] were dull and steady, and ½ [illegible].

[illegible] easy at 4@6 per cent.

[illegible] closed steady, but have been very dull [illegible] a general decline of ⅛@½c during the [illegible] fell 2½. The extreme dullness is [illegible] absence of a large number of bro[illegible]. The market closed steady.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 8.

[illegible] are the receipts and shipments [illegible] and produce for the past twenty-[illegible]:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] on Friday for city consumption: 315 bu corn; 90 bu rye.

[illegible] were the receipts and shipments [illegible] and stock during the week ending [illegible], and for corresponding weeks [illegible]:

RECEIPTS.

	June 8, 1872.	June 1, 1872.	June 10, 1871.
	27,134	33,308	26,397
	181,456	180,317	315,300
	1,396,750	2,113,405	1,133,283
	332,698	344,908	196,863
	17,597	21,135	11,713
	18,135	19,825	2,970
	65,844	66,946	33,991
	17,897	16,100	9,627

SHIPMENTS.

	June 8, 1872.	June 1, 1872.	June 10, 1871.
	26,149	24,099	31,492
	88,028	190,815	445,962
	1,920,331	1,322,013	1,058,[illegible]
	348,101	616,541	191,937
	15,588	25,114	17,400
	12,030	27,174	3,615
	56,749	49,980	33,680
	14,435	14,819	7,736

[illegible] Grain has been inspected into [illegible], up to 10 o'clock: 60 cars [illegible] and 13,500 bu corn, 180 cars oats, [illegible] barley. Total, (714 cars) 342,000 [illegible].

[illegible] Andrew J. Hayward, a member [illegible] Trade, was announced on 'Change [illegible] appropriate resolutions adopted.

[illegible] the meeting on Friday was a [illegible] discussion on 'Change [illegible] of the warehouse monopoly, [illegible] who are long on wheat and [illegible] it as an outrage, while [illegible] of operators thought that the [illegible] cutting of the Gordian [illegible] was performed by the [illegible]. The great point at issue was as [illegible] the receipts in the new houses [illegible] by the longs. [illegible]

[illegible]

lation of stocks. Grain bags are meeting with a fairly active and steadily increasing demand, and prices are firm and advancing. Starks are now held at 40c; Grahampton at 38c; Lewiston at 37½c, and Royal River at 37c. Burlaps and gunnies remain quiet and may be quoted easy; the former at 21@22½c, and the latter at 18@19c for single. The cheese trade was reported reasonably active, but the increasing receipts and the warm weather induce an easier feeling, and the present tendency of prices seems to be downward. No change was noticeable in the coal market. The demand was of the most limited character, and the quoted prices were only indifferently well sustained. There was not much inquiry for canned goods, and for most descriptions, values are simply nominal. Under the head of fruits there was nothing new to note. Oranges and lemons were again in large demand, and the advanced prices recently established were firmly adhered to. Dried fruits were generally reported quiet and firm. Only a moderate amount of trading was done in pressed hay, the Eastern demand having fallen off very materially within the past few days. As a result, a weak feeling pervades the market, and a further decline is imminent. Hides and leather were firm and unchanged. Oils, paints, and colors continue active. Prices were without material change. The market for metals and tinners' stock, to-day, exhibited a moderate degree of activity for this portion of the week, and, under more encouraging Eastern intelligence, prices were firmer, but nominally unchanged. There was again a good demand for common and medium grades of lumber, and the market was steady at the changes noted yesterday. No new features were developed in the iron, nail, naval, or wool markets,—the amount of trading being about the same as on the preceding two days. Cooperage was dull, as also potatoes and poultry. Eggs were dull at 11@12c per dozen.

Highwines were moderately active, and steady at the decline noted yesterday, sales being reported of 300 brls at 86c. Buyers only bid 85½c, early, but the market closed firm at 86c.

Lake freights were more active, but lower, at 7½c for corn, 8c for wheat, and 5c for oats to Buffalo, by sail, and 13c for corn to Oswego. Through rates were easier, but not quoted. A total of 21 charters was reported, which will carry out 517,000 bu corn from Chicago, and 128,000 bu do from Racine.

Provisions were quiet but a shade firmer under lighter receipts of hogs, though no material change was established in quotations. There was a little more disposition to fill in on the part of short operators in mess pork and lard, with but little of either offered. Dry salted meats were inactive, but firmly held. Bacon meats a shade easier. Sweet pickled hams were very firm under a good speculative demand during the entire week. Our market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $12.20@12.25; do seller July, $12.40; do seller August, at $12.60; do seller December, $12.80@12.85. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.75; do seller July, $8.70@8.72½; summer lard, $8.00@8.20. Dry salted meats, 4¼@4½c for shoulders, and 6¼@6½c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ⅛@¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 9@10c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5¼@6¼c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 7¾@8¼c for clear; 11@12c for hams, all packed. Mess beef $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8¼@8½c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork, at $12.25; 200 brls do at $12.20; 1,000 brls do seller July at $12.37½; 500 tcs do at $12.60; 500 tcs lard at $8.75; 750 tcs do at $7.25 loose; 78 tcs sweet pickled hams at 10c.

Flour was in rather better inquiry, but without much doing, there being generally a difference of 25c per brl between the views of buyers and sellers. Holders were generally firm, however, at the following quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$8.50@11.00
Red winter extras	7.50@8.50
Good to choice spring extras	7.00@8.50
Low to medium	6.00@6.75
Good to fancy Minnesotas	8.00@9.25
Spring superfines	4.50@5.50
Rye flour	4.40@4.62
Bran	14.00@14.25
Middlings	15.00@19.00

Sales were reported of 50 brls winter extras at $8.25; 300 brls spring extras, (Minn.) at $8.50; 100 brls do at $8.80; 100 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring superfine at $5.00; 50 brls rye flour at $4.60. Total, 800 brls; also 10 tons bran at $14.25; 10 tons do at $14.00, both on track.

Wheat was rather more active, and more steady, at an average advance of 1¼@1½c, being reported firm in New York, with a fair export demand, to follow the 228,000 bu dropped out from that port during the week ending with last evening. Liverpool was also reported firmer, by private advices. There was not much demand for the present month, and prices were not much higher than yesterday, but the feeling of confidence in the future was shown in the fact that the market for August was discounted much less heavily than heretofore; that option showed an advance of 2@3c per bu, selling at $1.40@1.41¾. Seller July opened at $1.49, advanced to $1.50½, and closed at $1.49½. Seller the month sold at $1.60@1.61, closing at the inside. Seller the year sold at $1.23½@1.23¾. Cash sales were limited to 10,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.61; 10,800 bu do at $1.60½; 800 bu do at $1.60½; 400 bu do at $1.50. Total, 22,000 bu.

Corn was again active, principally in options, but averaged ⅜c lower, being depressed by two causes: The fact that 512,000 bu have been shipped out from New York within the week, double the average, and that large quantities are now moving on New York, tended to depress the Liverpool market, which was reported dull, though not lower. Then the rather awkward weather made many holders apprehensive that some of the corn in store here will get heated, and they offered it rather freely, while shippers took hold more liberally under a decline of ½c in freights, and the growing fear that the weather of this year will prove inimical to the crop. The short interest bought for next month more liberally than usual, perhaps incited thereto by the fear that the warehouses will shut down on receiving corn before long. Seller July opened at 46c, advanced to 46½c, and closed firm at 46½c. Seller the month closed at 45c. Seller August sold at 48@48½c. Cash sales were reported of 10,800 bu No. 2 at 44½c; 20,000 bu do at 44½c; 55,000 bu do at 45c; 20,000 bu do at 44½c; 35,000 bu do at 45c; 18,800 bu do at 45c, afloat; 28,000 bu do at 45½c, afloat; 10,000 bu rejected at 42c; 2,400 bu no grade at 30c, on track. Total, 198,000 bu.

Oats were moderately active, but irregular. The party running the corner on oats was paying 41c for seller June all through the session, being obliged to do that or throw up the sponge; as the moment the market sinks much below that figure the firm is liable to be inundated with oats from parties who have bought the privilege of delivery at 41c. This enabled holders of car lots to demand 41c per bu for their grain, and some lots of gilt-edged receipts (not more than three days in store) obtained a little more than that figure. But there is only one prominent operator, not in the syndicate, who was a free seller at 40c for this month, and it was popularly believed that he intends to break down the corner. The matter is, however, far from decided, as it is intimated that some of the railroads are committed to the policy of bringing in no more grain of any kind at present. But it is possible to bring in oats by lake, and it is understood that a leading Milwaukee operator has secured storage room here for about 300,000 bushels of oats, which he intends to ship forthwith. The last named fact did not seem to be generally known, but there was such a wide spread feeling of confidence that the cornerer could not have it all his own way, that there were very few buyers to-day for this month's option, except the party most interested in keeping up the price. Seller July, sold at 35@35½c, closing at 35@35¼c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu at 41c; 5,000 bu at 41c; 69,000 bu at 41c; 3,600 bu rejected at 34c. Total, 81,800 bu.

Rye was in better demand, and sold 1@2c higher, though buyers were very reluctant to concede the advance, and only did so late in the session. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at 74c, 1,600 bu No. 2 at 73½c, 5,000 brls at 73c, 400 brls at 72½c. Total, 7,400 bu.

Barley was again neglected, and scarcely quotable. No. 2 is nominal at 63c for regular, and 65@67c for car lots in favorite houses. No. 3 quoted at 45@48c. Sales were 400 bu by sample at 62c, and 400 brls at 58c. Total, 800 bu.

The demand for California flour from the eastern seaboard has been so great as to cause an advance of 50c per brl in the freight overland. It is now $3.50 per brl. The San Francisco *Market Review* says:

With continued fresh arrivals by rail overland, stocks of dry salted meats, bacon, hams, shoulders, and lard, all are accumulating rapidly, and prices shade off, so that to effect invoice sales lower prices have to be submitted to, and in some cases transactions of magnitude have been made at rates barely covering cost and charges. The consumption continues large, but the daily receipts more than keep pace therewith, particularly as car loads of meats are now coming through from Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, consigned direct to parties in Oregon, Washington Territory, and even to Victoria, British Columbia. This shows the expanding condition of the trade, and which is even reaching out to the East Indies, China, and Japan. There is not a steamer clearing for Hongkong or Yokohama that does not carry more or less bacon, hams, etc., besides butter, cheese, etc.

Walter Brown & Son's monthly wool circular contains the following:

The dullness in the wool market which we noticed in our April and May circulars, has continued unabated up to the present time, without any apparent indications of a speedy change for the better; except the fact that many manufacturers will be soon compelled, from sheer necessity, to enter the market in order to replenish their nearly exhausted supplies of raw material.

The causes which have operated to depress trade are various, the most prominent being—the slight decline at London sales—the uncertainty as to the proposed reduction of duties—the unsatisfactory condition of the woollen goods market—the usual bear movement of manufactures at the approach of a new clip, together with the large arrivals of foreign wools within a few weeks.

The long protracted dullness has developed weakness among some holders which has contributed towards bringing about a lack of confidence as to future prospects—although the more general feeling is that the bottom has been reached, and that the tendency will be towards improvement as soon as a better demand springs up.

Amid all the unfavorable circumstances which have prevailed, values have very naturally declined, and the bulk of transactions, (which have been foreign wools) have been effected at prices at which it would be impossible to replace the present stock from abroad.

In the West the disproportionate views of growers may result in a slow movement of the crop, unless there is a recurrence of the intemperate action of buyers which has been exhibited in many former years.

As yet there is but trifling movement of the new wools, and prices are not fully developed.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 8.

BUTTER—There was a fair movement in this staple, both the speculative and consumptive demands being of a liberal character, and holders of choice grades were generally firm in their views, the opinion seeming to be pretty generally prevalent, that better prices will rule, a little later in the season. Low grades were dull and easy, the supply being greatly in excess of the demand. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 19@21c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 14@16c; inferior to fair grades, 7@13c.

BAGGING—The demand for grain bags exhibits a steady increase, and, under moderate stocks and in sympathy with the Eastern market, prices are working upward. In burlaps and gunnies the movement is light and the feeling is less firm. Among the changes to-day, we note an advance of 1c in "Royal River," and a decline of 1c in single gunnies, and quote as follows: Stark, 40c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37½; American, 37c; Royal River, 37c; burlaps bags, 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 25c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market was only fairly active, but firm at the annexed range of prices: Stucco, $3.75@4.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.40; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $2.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, $[illegible] brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, [illegible] bu, 30@40c; fire brick, [illegible]; building brick, $9.00@11.00; fire clay, $4.00@4.50 [illegible]. The following are the list prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a deduction of 34 per cent is made by dealers:

	First Quality.	Double Strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$15.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.00	16.00
14x22 to 18x20	8.75	18.00
20x28 to 18x22	9.25	18.00
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
24x28 to 24x30	10.25	19.00
26x34 to 34x40	11.00	20.00
28x34 to 30x44	12.00	20.00
28x46 to 30x48	13.00	21.50
30x50 to 32x52	...	24.00
32x54 to 34x56	...	25.50
34x58 to 34x60	...	27.50
36x60 to 40x60	...	30.00
	...	32.00

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4¼@5c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12½@15c.

BERRIES—Raspberries in good demand; offerings were light. Strawberries sold quite readily and commanded better prices. Gooseberries scarce. Sales of cases black raspberries at 30c; 11 cases at 25c; 2 cases (24 qts white) do at $7.00 per case; 3 cases strawberries at 18c; 7 cases at 21@23c; 61 cases good at 24c; 87 cases choice at 25@27c; 26 cases good at 30c; 2 cases extra at 33c; 30 cases do at 35c; 25 bu gooseberries at $2.50.

BROOM CORN—The trading in this market was of a moderate character to-day but quotations were easier: $35.00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00, $2.45@2.70 for fair to choice medium, and $2.60@2.80 for navy.

CHEESE—The new features were developed in this market to-day. Both the interior and the local demands are fair, but the warm weather, together with the steady increasing supply, has the effect to weaken the market, and for all goods not strictly prime there is a disposition to shade prices a little. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: New York factory, new, 13@14c; Ohio factory, new, 11@13c; Western, factory, new, 11@12c.

COAL—Only a limited business was doing in this market. The following are nominal rates: Lehigh lump, $10.00; Lehigh prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.00@9.50; Briar Hill, $9.00@9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Were in light request only, and the following quotations are little more than nominal:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	3.00
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.20@3.35
Corn, Yarmouth	3.35@3.50
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—We make the following changes in our price list. The demand from all quarters continues small: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard, tierces, $1.65@1.75; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.15; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The demand was small, at a range of 11@12c per dozen for choice packages.

FISH—The fish trade continues moderately active, and prices are comparatively steady at the annexed range: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.25; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; George's cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—In this branch of trade no new features were noted. The demand at present is light, and mainly confined to prunes, apples, peaches, and blackberries. The market is steady and firm at the following quotations: Dates, 9¼@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@12c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 23@25c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 8¼@10c; apples, Southern, 9@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; Michigan, 11@12c.

FIRE CRACKERS—The demand is active and increasing, and prices are firm at the recent advance, or at $3.00@3.15.

GREEN FRUITS—The following prices are current: Apples, $5.00@7.50; lemons, repacked, $7.00@7.50; oranges, repacked, Messina, ₱ box, $6.00@8.50.

GROCERIES—Prices were unchanged, though for coffees the feeling was firmer, as an advance of ½c has recently been established in New York. The general trade was satisfactorily active, and the prevalent feeling was one of firmness. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

BI CARB SODA—7@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java No. 2, 25½@26½c; choice Rio, 23@23½c; prime do, 22½@23c; good do, 22@22½c; common do, 21@22c; Singapore, 25@25½c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maracaibo, 24@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7¾@8¼c; Carolina, 9@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12¾@13c; A, standard, at 11¾@11½c; A, No. 2, at 11½@11¾c; B, at 11@11¼c; X C, at 11¼@11½c; C, at 11¼@11¾c; choice brown, at 10¾@11c; fair do, 9¾@10c; New Orleans do, at 9¼@10¾c; molasses do, at 9¼@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@65c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14½@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6¼@6½c; German mottled, at 7¼@7¾c; White Lily, at 6½@7c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 6¼@6½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6@6½c; common at 5@5½c.

HAY—The hay trade was again dull to-day. The receipts are now liberal and steadily increasing, and buyers generally are restricting their purchases to supplying immediate wants, in anticipation of a further reduction in prices. Loose descriptions on wagon are arriving fresh and prices are weak and lower. We quote: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $18.50@20.50; do, loose pressed, $18.00@19.50; prairie, pressed, $10.50@12.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing new was developed in connection with the hide market. There was a light supply, and a good demand at the annexed range of prices: Green butchers', 9c; green salt cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 13c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 20c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 65@75c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—For Saturday a moderate amount of trading was done, and quotations ruled strong, as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@	7c
Bar-iron	5	@5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Light band	6	@5 3-10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10@	6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5	@5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@	5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	6½	@8¼ rates
Norway nail rods	8½	@9 rates
German plow steel	10½	@11 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@12 rates

LEATHER—The leather trade continues quiet, with prices steady and uniform. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the Boston market:

"The market increases in interest week by week. Most kinds of seasonable leather are growing in request, and we have no decline to note in prices. Manufacturers are prospecting with a view to making liberal purchases at the right time, which does not appear to be very far distant. There is quite a light stock on the market of some desirable grades.

"The light weights in the best qualities of hemlock sole are active, while the supply is short. Heavy weights and second qualities are in better request. Buffalo and damaged, which we noted last week as ½c lower, have recovered their former position. Oak moves slightly, and prices are unchanged. Union crop is rallying; there is more inquiry for it; sales have increased and prices are very firm."

We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	33@	37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@	42
Kip, ₱ lb	80@	1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	26@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	23@	26
Collar, ₱ ft	20@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	35@	37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	38
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@	33
"B A" sole	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	$1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	85
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.25
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.60@	2.00
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@	2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade was rather quiet, but under encouraging advices prices were well sustained. The stocks are ample:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 53c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 44c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 16c; 18, 18c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bulls, 5c net.

NAILS—The market was fairly active and firm at previous rates,—$5.50; 10d, $5.50; 8d ₱ keg, $5.75; 6d, ₱ keg, $6.00; 4d, ₱ keg, $6.25@6.50; 3d, $7.00; fine 3d, ₱ keg, $9.25; blue 3d, common, $[illegible] ₱ keg, $6.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—There was a meagre demand for naval stores, but prices keep well up. We quote:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 18@	19
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17@	19
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	21@	23
Marline, ₱ lb	20@	23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	17@	19
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00@	6.37½
Pitch, ₱ brl	5.60@	7.00
Tar, ₱ brl	5.00@	6.12½

OILS—Carbon, linseed, and turpentine were firmer. Other oils were easy. The general market was reasonably active, and a good feeling prevailed all around. We quote: Carbon, 29@33½c; extra winter lard oil, 85c; No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 85c; do, boiled, 90c; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.10@[illegible]; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.15; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.10; turpentine, 60@62c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Continue in large demand, and are firmly held at the quoted prices. The stocks are in good working order. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$	12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@	11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors		11.50
Rochelle ochre		4.50
English Ven red		4.00
English orange mineral		14.00
English red lead		11.50
American red lead		11.00
Paris white	4.00@	4.25
Whiting		2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—The demand was a shade more active, and prices for live chickens ruled firmer. Turkeys were dull. Live chickens, $3.25@4.00 per doz; live turkeys, 10@12c.

POTATOES—The general demand was small, at the following quotations: 40@50c for Western, and 30@35c for mixed Western.

SALT—Continues in good demand on shipping account, and the prevailing feeling is one of firmness. The supply is increasing: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; ashton Adairy, $5.00 per bag.

SEEDS—With the exception of a slight decline on millet and clover grades, prices were comparatively unchanged. We quote: Millet at $1.15@2.00, and Hungarian at $2.00@2.25; timothy at $2.65@2.75 for fair to good; $2.90@3.00 for prime; clover at $8.25@8.60.

TEAS—Remain quiet and firm at former prices. We repeat our list, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 70@85c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 65@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@70c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.60.

TOBACCO—Was in moderate request at the annexed quotations:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 55@60c.

WOOD—Remains firm at unchanged prices. We quote: Beach, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.50 delivered.

WOOL—Was in better demand on shipment account, and on choice grades prices ruled a shade stronger. The supply is as yet very small. We quote as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@66c
Washed, coarse	57@62c
Unwashed, fine	38@45c
Unwashed, medium	40@45c
Unwashed, coarse	47@50c
Tub washed, prime condition	75@78c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@72c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending June 8.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 8.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,496	10,528	513
Tuesday	3,669	9,628	239
Wednesday	4,193	16,128	676
Thursday	3,855	14,268	640
Friday	3,373	8,170	537
Saturday	490	4,400	790
Total	17,489	63,112	3,395
Same time last week	15,808	70,668	4,273
Week before last	17,782	70,398	2,156
Week ending May 18	16,683	43,812	3,448
Total 4 weeks	67,662	247,990	13,211
Since Jan. 1, 1872	287,833	1,305,103	166,249

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,336	6,999	303
Tuesday	2,324	8,401	...
Wednesday	1,860	9,537	188
Thursday	2,665	11,183	...
Friday	3,189	10,439	...
Saturday	...	...	...
Total	12,374	46,549	581
Last week	14,251	49,696	1,022

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs—Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	75	90
To Albany	75	90
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	55
To Dunkirk	52½	54½
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	25	30

The following minimum weights are the least will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—Since the date of our last weekly review the cattle trade has been characterized by uninterrupted activity, and for the better grades of stock prices have ruled firm and higher. Notwithstanding the large number on sale (the receipts reached 17,489 head), the supply at no time proved oppressive, and a good feeling has pervaded the market throughout. The quality of the stock marketed, though fully up to the average of former years at this season, was not as good as during the preceding few weeks, the proportion of common to fair grades being noticeably more prominent. Butchers' stuff has been more plenty, and prices have eased off a little in favor of buyers. Stock steers are still scarce, and prices keep up, ruling firm at $4.00@5.25 for common light thin to choice smooth, even lots, averaging 1,000 lbs and upward. The first through drove of Texas cattle arrived yesterday. They are in poor condition, and have not yet found a buyer. Veal calves continue in active request, and sell readily at $4.00@6.00,—the outside quotation for choice light.

To-day the market was quiet, with prices steady and firm for good to choice grades, but weak and a shade lower for common and medium.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.87½@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	6.50@6.75
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	6.00@6.37½
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.62½@5.87½
Medium Class—Medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs	4.75@5.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.00@5.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.25@4.00

HOGS—The arrivals during the past week have been 63,112, against 70,668 last week, and 70,398 week before last. There are few new features to note in connection with the hog market. The receipts continue large, but the demand is steadily active and prices remain comparatively steady, at $3.50@3.95 for inferior mixed to choice smooth even lots. The bulk of the week's business, however, was transacted within the range of $3.70@3.90. New York and Boston buyers have been the principal operators, though considerable purchases were made by buyers from other points.

To-day there was a fair demand, and as the receipts were light, prices were fully sustained, at $3.50@3.70 for inferior to common, at $3.75@3.80 for medium and at $3.85@3.95 for good to choice.

SHEEP—Only 3,395 sheep were received during the past week. This number proved only sufficient to satisfy local wants, and prices have ruled steady and firm in consequence. Common to choice mutton sheep, sheared, are salable at $4.00@6.00, while common to choice wooled command $6.50@8.00. Lambs are more plenty and are selling a little lower, $3.00@4.00 per head being the prices current.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 8.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet m	2,567	1,440
Shingles, m	2,700	819
Lath, pieces m	240	2,929

CARGOES—The market was again quiet, and prices were without material alteration. The receipts were meagre. Shingles and lath ruled firm. At the close only two cargoes were left over.

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$18.00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00@17.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@14.00
Common mixed lumber	11.00@12.50
Joist and scantling	11.00@11.50
Shingles	2.75@3.00
Lath	3.00@3.12½
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$2.75
Ludington, ₱ m	2.50
Pentwater, ₱ m	2.25
Muskegon, ₱ m	2.00@2.25
White Lake, ₱ m	2.25
Grand River, ₱ m	2.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₱ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	10
Two Rivers—Lumber ₱ m	2.25
Ahnepee—Wood, per cord	2.75
Ahnepee—Railroad ties	9
Ahnepee—Cedar posts	2½@4½
Ahnepee—Shingles	22
Menominee	2.75@3.00
Oconto	3.50

Sales were:

Cargo prop Oconto, from Depere, 400 m ordinary A shingles, at $2.80. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo prop Truesdell, to arrive from Depere, 200 m choice A shingles, at $3.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Jones, from Muskegon, 31 m ft strips and 36 m ft boards at $16.00; 6 m lath at $3.00. Sold by J. Fraser.

Cargo schr Ostrich, to arrive from Oconto, 200 m ft strips and boards at $14.50; 30 m lath at $3.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

AT THE YARDS,

the demand was active, particularly on interior account, and the market was firm at the following range of prices:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	15.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	35.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	30.00@33.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.00
Fencing	14.00@16.00
Dry do	16.00@18.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 24 feet	15.00@18.00
Pickets, square	13.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2.00
Sawed shingles A or star	3.50@3.75

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	80.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	35.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Following are the quotations now current:

A or star shingles	$3.00@3.12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 8.—East Liberty cattle market slow; arrivals heavy; best 6¼@6½c; stock ers at 4½@5c; prospects slow. Sheep market slow; arrivals light; prospects slow; best, 6@6½c; medium at 5@5½c; common, 4½@4c. Hog market fair; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $4.40 to $4.50; Yorkers, $4.25 to $4.30; prospects slow.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 8.—Consols, 92¼ for money; 92¼@92⅜ for account. American securities steady; bonds of '62, 90¼; do '65, 91¾; do '67, 94; 10-40s, 89½.

FRANKFORT, June 8.—Bonds of '62, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 11¼; Orleans, 11⅜@11½; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales; shipments from Bombay since last report, 39,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 12s 7d. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Cheese, 63s. Cumberland middles, 29s; short ribs, 32s 9d.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, June 8.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,840 head. The market continued active and strong at yesterday's prices, ¼c higher on extra and ⅛c on medium grades. Although the receipts were very large, the demand was also good, and none remain unsold. Seventy-five loads to arrive on Saturday. J. Monroe sold 120 Illinois, av. 1,450 lbs, at $7.40; 28, av. 1,450 lbs, at 7¼c; 50, av. 1,150 lbs, at 7@7½c; 160, av. 1,200 lbs, at 6¾@7c; 114, av. 1,300 lbs, at 7@7¼c; 50, av. 1,350 lbs, at 7@7½c; 17, av. 1,300 lbs, at 7¼c. P. McCaffrey sold 131 Ohio and Illinois, av. 1,200 lbs, at 6¾@7¼c; 48 Texans, fed in Illinois, av. 1,220 lbs, at 6¾c. Henry Rosenthal sold 36 Texans, av 1,080 lbs, at $6.40; 90, av 1,400 lbs, at 7½c; 20, av 1,450 lbs, at 7¼c; 36 stillers, av 1,260 lbs, at 7¼c; 16, av 1,300 lbs, at 7½c; S Clark, 35 New York bulls, av 1,250 lbs, at 6¾@6c; 36, av 1,300 lbs, at 6½c; 36, av 1,120 lbs, at 6¾c; 18, av 1,100 lbs, at 6¼c; P. Eastman, 30 Illinois, av 1,200 lbs, at 7½c; 70, av 1,240 lbs, at 7@7½c; M. White, 14 New York oxen, av 1,600 lbs, at 7c; M. Kirchway, 15 Missouri, av 1,040 lbs, at 6¼c; 16 Ohio, av 1,340 lbs, at $7.35; 15 Kansas, av 1,270 lbs, at 7½c; 60, av 1,390 lbs, at $7.60; 16 Illinois, av 1,080 lbs, at 6¾c; 48 Michigan oxen, av 1,290 lbs, at 6¼c; M. Gallice, 18 Illinois, av 1,080 lbs, at 6¾c; Livingstone & Rosenthal, 18 Texas, av 1,020 lbs, at 6c; 18, av 1,100 lbs, at $6.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000. Market quiet and dull at yesterday's and last week's prices. Ohio shorn, av 80 lbs, 6¾@7c; av 95 lbs 7¼c; av 88 lbs, 7¼c; Canada, av 100 lbs, 7½c; Ohio lambs, av 48 lbs, 10@11c; New York, av 50 lbs, 12@13c.

Veal calves active at 6@7c for av 150 lbs.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; no sales.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Dry goods are slow sale in every kind, with the exception of the best brands of bags, which move freely west to supply the grain trade. The advance is rapidly paid. In printing cloths there has been no changes. No sudden alteration is expected, owing to quietness in prints and domestics. Cambrics are stationary. In prints but little is doing, and they are quoted as follows: Albion solid, 12c; Amoskeag, 10@10½c; Gloucester, 11½c; Lodie, 11c; Merrimac D. K., 12c; Simpson, black and white, 11½c. Brown sheetings and shirtings—Atlantic A, 36-inch, 14½c; Great Falls M, 36 inch, 14c; Mount Vernon C, 13c; Utica, 36-inch, 18c. Bleached sheetings—Amoskeag, 46-inch, 18½c; Pepperell, 6-4, 27½c. Foreign goods are quiet, but the lessening in importation for the week by more than $500,000 in value, as compared with the corresponding week last year, has the effect of giving encouragement to importers in refusing the past low prices.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 8.—COTTON—Less active; middling upland, 26¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.95@6.25; common to good extra, $6.75@7.35; good to choice, $7.40@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.30@9.75; St. Louis, $8.60@12.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat firm; shippers holding off; No. 1 spring, $1.74@1.76; No. 2, $1.69@1.73; winter red Western, $1.92@2.00; amber, $2.03@2.05; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat, $1.72; No. 1 Milwaukee in store, $1.75. Rye dull; Western, 92@93c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn less active and lower; receipts, 199,000 bu; Western mixed steamer, 63@65c; sail, 68@70c; yellow Western, 70@71½c. Oats higher and fairly active; receipts, 35,000 bu; Western, 52@54c; Ohio, 55@58½c.

EGGS—Quiet; prime Western, 15@15½c.

HOPS—Firm; 25@65c for 1871; 10@30c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869; 8@12c for 1868.

LEATHER—Steady, at 27½@29c; Orinoco, 25½@27c.

WOOL—Quiet; Ohio, 77½c; unwashed, 56c; pulled, 70@75c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8¼@9c; Cuba, 8¼@9¼c. Rice, 8½@9¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer; mess, $13.40@13.45. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firmer; hams, 9¼@10c; shoulders, 5¼@5½c. Middles dull and unchanged. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 8@9½c; kettle, 9¼c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 11@20c.

CHEESE—Quiet; new, 11@14½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm at $1.88@1.90. Corn steady at 51@52c. Rye steady at 90@95c. Oats steady at 43@46c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal. Lard in light demand but holders firm; summer, 8½c; winter, 8¾c. Bulk meats quiet and held firm at yesterday's prices; no sales. Bacon quiet; held firm at 5@7@7½c.

HOGS—Firm at $3.80@4.20.

WHISKEY—Firm at 86c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour a shade firmer, but unchanged. Wheat held higher; nothing done. Corn steady at 53c. Oats firm at 44c.

PETROLEUM—In good demand; refined, 20¼@21c for car lots, and 21½@22c for trade lots.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 8.—TOBACCO—Very firm; sales, 140 hhds; lugs, 7¼@8½c; common leaf to good cutting, 9@17½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady at unchanged prices.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand, and 1@2c higher; extra white Michigan, $1.98; amber Michigan, $1.88; No. 2 red, $1.80@1.81. Corn in good demand, and a shade better; high mixed, 53@53½c; low do, 52½@53c; Michigan, 53½c; no grade, 46@47c. Oats a shade better at 44@44½; No. 2, 41c; Michigan, 41½@41½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; vessels scarce. To Buffalo, 3½c; Oswego, 7½c; Kingston, 8c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at 12.75; all others unchanged, and repeat yesterday's prices.

MONETARY—Sterling 25; sight, 1@1¼ premium; gold, 113½.

COTTON—Dull; sales 400 bales good ordinary at 22c; low middlings, 24½c; middlings, 25½c. Receipts, 108 bales; exports coastwise, 3,948 bales; stock, 41,334 bales.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, quiet; No 1 Milwaukee, held at $1.65. Corn, dull; No. 2 61c; yellow, 66c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.47½; No. 2, $1.45½. Oats firm; No. 2, 35c. Corn in fair demand but lower; No. 2 mixed, 45c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 72c. Barley dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c; Oswego, 15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 52,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 60,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn—White Southern strong and active, 78@80c; mixed Western dull at 67@68c. Oats dull; Western mixed, 51@52c; white, 53@54c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal.

BUTTER—Steady; fair demand.

WHISKEY—Quiet; 91@92½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $5.00@5.75; extra, $7.00@7.50. Wheat in buyers' favor; red, $2.10; amber, $2.15. Rye nominal at $1.00. Corn firm; yellow, 67@68c; mixed Western, 71c for August delivery. Oats steady, at 55@56c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; $14.00@14.25. Lard, 9@9½c.

WHISKEY—Firm; 93c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat 1c better; extra, $1.94; No. 1, $1.89; Treadwell $1.88; amber, $1.83@1.84. Corn 1c better; No. 1, 55c. Oats steady; mixed State, 42c.

RECEIPTS—3,000 brls flour, 8,000 bu wheat. [illegible]

SHIPMENTS—2,000 brls flour, 3,000 bu wheat.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 8.—COTTON—Quiet; low middling, 24½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn lower; yellow, 60c. Oats easier at 51@52c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 5½c; clear sides, 7¼c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........June 8.

Schr Jennie and Annie, Cleveland, 480 tons block stone.

Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.

Prop St. Clair, Sturgeon Bay, 236 m lumber.

Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 m lumber.

Scow Lilly Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 70 m lumber.

Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.

Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.

Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 130 m lumber, 50 m lath.

Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 150 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.

Schr Tri Color, Holland, 32 m staves.

Schr Roeder, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.

Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.

Schr E. Harman, Buffalo, 503 tons coal.

Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.

Schr M. Dall, McCarthy's Pier, 50 cds wood.

Schr Frank W. Gifford, Erie, 501 tons coal.

Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 190 m lumber.

Schr Jones, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 12 m lath.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 16 sacks wool, 21 pkgs butter, 48 bu oats, and sundries.

Bark S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 4,000 brls salt.

Bark Maria Martin, Erie, 821 tons coal.

Bark Live Oak, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Bark Elva, Windmill Pier, 50 cds wood.

Bark Antares, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.

Bark W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 112 cds wood.

Bark Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.

Bark Wm Morse, Port Clinton, 22 yds gravel.

Bark Wend the Wave, Erie, 480 tons coal.

Bark Moss, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.

Bark Three Bells, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.

Bark Gesine, Squire's Pier, 80 cds wood.

Bark Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 140 m lumber.

Bark J. Dresden, Mack's Pier, 75 cds wood.

Bark E. G. Gray, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.

Scow Wm Bates, Benton Harbor, 40 cds wood.

Scow Three Bells, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.

Brig Commerce, Menominee, 240 m lumber, 75 m lath.

Barge Comet, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 40 cds wood.

CLEARED..........June 8.

Schr Alice, Buffalo, 19,800 bu corn.

Schr Evaline, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.

Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, 12,485 bu corn, 300 brls flour, 82 brls pork, 3 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Brig N. M. Standart, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.

Schr Pandora, Kingston, 18,688 bu corn.

Schr Presto, Collingwood, 11,211 bu corn.

Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 70 brls pork, 10 brls beef, and sundries.

Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 300 bu oats, and sundries.

Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 20 bu oats.

Schr Tri-Color, Holland, sundries.

Schr Willis, Buffalo, 27,128 bu corn.

Schr Jura, Port Colborne, 14,084 bu corn.

Bark Montmorency, Kingston, 20,130 bu corn.

Bark Harvey Bissell, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.

Scow Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 8 bdls broom corn.

Bark Kate Darley, Buffalo, 37,064 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 8.—We note the following charters: To Buffalo—Jura, Guiding Star, Fever to [illegible]. Props James Fisk, Jr., Alice Richards, Cuba; [illegible] Camden, Concord, and Banner, corn at 7½; [illegible] and Summer Cloud, corn, same; bark Northwest, corn on owners' account. Yesterday p. m., Hippogriff, Bissell, Kate Darley, corn at 8c. To Kingston—Yesterday p. m., schr Montmorency, corn at 16c. From Racine to Buffalo—Tycoon, Robinson, El Dorado, Filer, and Montgomery, corn at 8c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, June 8.—UP—Props Mary Ward, Raleigh, and Meteor; bark Sweden; schrs J. W. Nicholas, Maid of the Mist; White Squall, George Wrenn, and Bentley.

DOWN—Props Passaic, Mary Jarecki, and barge China; schrs Fred. Morse, Senator, Kimball, Lucy Clark, Star of Hope, Fayette Brown, E. L. Runnels, Merick, Truman Moss, and Frank Crawford.

WIND—Southwest.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The propeller Cuba, of the Union Steamboat Line, is in port for the first time. She hails from Buffalo.

—Wind, on Saturday, west; same yesterday.

—The water in the river on Saturday was rather high.

—The tug L. H. Boile, in towing out the schooner Pentwater, last week, capsized. The North Star has arrived here.

—The steamer Detroit was in port yesterday for the first time.

NEW ADMIRALTY RULES.—The rules adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States have been recently changed, and so amended as to give increased security and a better remedy in all cases where supplies, repairs, and other necessaries are furnished to vessels. The rule, as it formerly stood, gave a lien only where the vessel was owned in another State, or in a foreign country; but as it now stands, the remedy against the vessel is given regardless of her ownership.

Rule 12 is amended so as to read as follows, the words inclosed in parentheses being stricken out:

"In all suits by material men for supplies or repairs, or other necessaries (for a foreign ship or for a ship in a foreign port) the libellant may proceed against the ship and freight in rem, or against the master or owner alone in personam. (And the like proceeding in personam, but not in rem, shall apply to cases of domestic ships for supplies, repairs, or other necessaries.)"

TUG E. P. DORR.—Captain Thomas Dowlin has just brought out the tug E. P. Dorr, and has refitted her in the best style, at an expense of some $3,000. She will take her place to-day in the regular Tug Association, and will be ready to do good service during the season.—*Cleveland Herald, June 6.*

WATER-LOGGED.—The bark American Giant, laden with West India staves, from Bay City, experienced quite stormy weather Tuesday forenoon, just above Fort Stanley. The heavy sea caused her to leak badly, and washed away her deck-load, consisting of about 25,000 staves. She reached the lower pier in a water-logged condition, in tow of the Mendota, yesterday afternoon. A tug with pumps has been sent to her relief. There was no insurance.—*Buffalo Express, June 6.*

GOOD SAILING.—The schooner Nettie Weaver, which freights timber from Bay City to Tonawanda, recently made the round trip between those ports in eight and a half days.

DETROIT MATTERS.—*The Post*, of Thursday, contained the following items:

The propeller Merchant has come out of dry dock, and is taking on the cargo which was lightered from her and landed here. Her repairs have been of the most substantial kind, and she is again in good sailing trim.

The steamship Gordon Campbell, which grounded in the old channel at the St. Clair Flats early Tuesday morning, has, after a sojourn of 24 hours, been got afloat, and has since passed down.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POST OFFICE SITE AT ST. LOUIS.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—William McKee and James Richardson, of St. Louis, who have been here for some time as a self-constituted delegation in behalf of the Post Office in that city, have finally persuaded Secretary Boutwell to condemn the block between Seventh and Eighth streets and Washington and Christy avenues as a site for the Government buildings, in addition to the sites heretofore authorized to be condemned.

[To the Associated Press.]

BOUNDARY SURVEY.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A detail of officers of the Engineer Corps is announced for duty on the joint commission to survey the boundary line along the 49th parallel, in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 19.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A very large number of visitors called at the Executive Mansion to-day, including many delegates of the Philadelphia Convention, from the Southern States. About forty members of the National Typographical Union, which has been in session at Richmond, also called.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved a large number of bills, among them an act relative to homestead settlers burned out in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The balance in the Treasury of the United States to-day, is: Currency, $5,557,722; coin, $87,339,756, including $25,683,500 in certificates.

NOMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day nominated William H. Cheesebrough Assistant Secretary of Legation at London vice Max. Woodhull, resigned.

THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Neither the British Legation nor the Department of State has advices from London of a decisive character concerning the additional article to the Treaty of Washington. Minister Schenck again telegraphs, reiterating his opinion that it will be accepted, and in this the official authorities here coincide. Secretary Fish called on the President this morning, and had a brief conversation on the subject.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A Washington special gives the text of Minister Schenck's note to Earl Granville, which concludes as follows: "I am now authorized, in a telegraphic despatch, received to-day, from Mr. Fish, to say that the Government of the United States regards the new rule contained in the proposed article as a consideration for, and to be accepted as a final settlement of, three classes of indirect claims put forth in the case of the United States, to which the Government of Great Britain has objected." The despatch says: "The authority of General Schenck to communicate to Lord Granville the views of his Government as to the meaning of the supplementary article was not intended to cover any written communication to help the Gladstone Ministry in their contest with their opponents in Parliament. The President considers it compromising to the honor of the country to give a written pledge in advance of what the new treaty is to mean. Our Government insists that the article explains itself; and to-day Mr. Fish, who is sick and worried by the anxieties of the situation, telegraphs to General Schenck that the captious criticisms of the British Cabinet on the Senate's article were exhausting the patience of the Government and country, and were involving the chances of a settlement of the question. The new article can be ratified, if submitted before the Senate adjourns on Monday, but any amendments or explanations insisted upon by Great Britain would make its ratification impossible."

NEW YORK, June 8.—The London *Telegraph* of May 28 states that Commissioners Cohen and Young, appointed by the Board of Trade to examine the claims in the American case, consider that the total claims, amounting to $17,800,000, will be amply met by $3,000,000. The report of the Admiralty Commissioners on claims for expenses incurred by the United States Navy in pursuit of Confederate cruisers concludes that the great part of the claims of $7,000,000 is inadmissable, and that if Great Britain be held liable for the four cruisers, the Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Shenandoah, the amount could not exceed $1,500,000.

CONFERENCE REPORTS AGREED TO.

Both Houses have agreed to the conference report on the bill paying the awards of the Southern Claims Commissioners, and it now goes to the President.

The conference reports on the River and Harbor and the Fortification Appropriation bills have been agreed to by both Houses. The only appropriation bill now not signed or ready to be signed by the President is the Sundry Civil bill.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

THE ENFORCEMENT BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

The session of Friday night was devoted to debate on the Enforcement bill, which was offered as an amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. SALISBURY spoke against the amendment.

At 2:30 a. m., a motion to adjourn was made, which, after colloquy, was lost.

Mr. TIPTON, at some length, opposed the enforcement of the amendment.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, protested against such legislation. He, as well as Mr. Tipton, argued that, under the rule excluding new legislation and amendments not germane to the bill before the Senate, this amendment ought not to be received.

Another motion to adjourn was at 3:10 a. m. put and lost, and Mr. Hamilton resumed. He contended that Maryland would indorse the Baltimore nominees, and the forty thousand negro Republican votes of the State would be outvoted by white Democrats.

Messrs. STEVENSON, EDMUNDS, and STOCKTON continued.

At 5:30 Mr. HILL suggested recess, but it was not entertained.

At 6:55 a motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was lost.

Mr. SUMNER sent up his supplementary Civil Rights bill, as an amendment. The Chair ruled it out of order. Mr. Sumner appealed, and his appeal was tabled.

Mr. Kellogg's enforcement amendment was then adopted—yeas, 31; nays, 11. Several amendments were offered, but tabled. The bill then passed—yeas, 32; nays, 10.

A Conference Committee on the bill was then appointed, and at 9 o'clock this morning the Senate adjourned until 6 this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 6 p. m.

Mr. ANTHONY was chosen President *pro tem.*

THANKS TO SPEAKER COLFAX.

Resolutions of thanks to Vice President Colfax, for the courtesy, dignity, ability, and impartiality exhibited by him as presiding officer, were unanimously passed.

REBATE ON DUTIES.

The House bill refunding duties on goods in bond on August 1, 1872, was passed.

PRIVATE MEMORIAL.

The memorial of Anna Ella Carroll, asking compensation for valuable information furnished the War Department during the war, was ordered printed.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The bill authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to the Vienna International Exhibition in 1873 was passed.

CONFERENCE REPORTS.

The Conference report on the bill to pay claims allowed by the Southern Claims Commission was agreed to.

The report of the Committee on the Investigation of Indian Frauds was ordered printed.

The Conference report on the Fortification Appropriation was agreed to.

Filibustering continued until 8:30 p. m., when the Committee of Conference reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Messrs. SPENCER and ALCORN opposed the adoption of the report, both opposing the reduction of the appropriation for Mobile harbor.

Mr. COLE said the Committee evidently devoted its principal attention to the harbors of Michigan.

The report was nonconcurred in.

SENATOR VICKERS.

A resolution to pay Senator Vickers for the year commencing March 4, 1867, was passed.

After some debate on the Anacosta Railroad bill, the Senate, without action, went into Executive Session, and afterward adjourned to 9 a. m. on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PENSIONS.

The conference report on the bill increasing pensions for disabilities was agreed to.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

The bill to remove the political disabilities of James L. Corry, of Richmond, Va., was passed with amendments adding the names of half a dozen other residents of Virginia, and of C. G. Memminger, of Charleston, South Carolina.

RIGHT OF WAY.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting the right of way to the Eastern Nevada Railroad Company. Passed.

LANDS RESTORED TO MARKET.

Mr. DUNNELL, from the same Committee, reported a substitute for the Senate bill restoring to market all lands remaining undisposed of in the reservation of the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians in Michigan. Passed.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The amendments of the Senate to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill having been sent to the House, Mr. Garfield moved that they be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

This was opposed by Mr. BROOKS, on the ground that it would be facilitating the passage of a bill with an objectionable amendment known as the Enforcement act.

The SPEAKER, in reply to a question, stated that the bill was now on the Speaker's table, and could not be reached without a two-thirds majority, while it would require only a majority vote to pass it if it came from the Committee on Appropriations.

HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

The bill restoring the right of homestead entry to certain soldiers and sailors who had forfeited that right on technical grounds, was passed.

SUNDRY AND APPROPRIATION.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. GARFIELD moved, at 2:30 p. m., to proceed to business on the Speaker's table—a motion which required only a majority vote, and which would enable the House to reach the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. This motion started a filibustering movement on the part of the Democrats, commencing with a motion by Mr. HOLMAN, that the House take a recess until 7 p. m., and one by Mr. ELDRIDGE that the House adjourn—on each of which motions the yeas and nays were demanded. After wasting another hour in voting yeas and nays, Mr. GARFIELD moved to non-concur in the Senate amendments and refer them to a conference Committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL favored the motion.

Mr. BECK stated that the Democrats would vote for everything but the bayonet amendment, and suggested that the Committee on Appropriations take the bill as it now stood, with the exception of that obnoxious amendment, pass it as the original bill, and send it to the Senate.

Mr. GARFIELD said the objection to that was that many other amendments ought not to be agreed to. They increased the appropriation by $1,800,000.

Mr. BECK thought it better to let that amount be wasted than to place bayonets at every polling place in the country.

Mr. FARNSWORTH argued that the minority would have the same chance of defeating this legislation after the report of the Conference Committee as now, and it was not at all certain that the Senate would not recede from the objectionable amendment. After a further colloquy, an attempt to effect an amicable compromise failed, and the weary routine of calling the yeas and nays on dilatory motions was resumed. Finally, a motion to take a recess was agreed to.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend the rules. Adopted.

A motion non-concurring in the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, refer them to a Conference Committee, and then take a recess until 8 o'clock on Monday morning, was agreed to.

Messrs. Garfield, Palmer, and Niblack were appointed as a Conference Committee.

At 10 p. m. the House took a recess until 8 o'clock Monday morning.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 8.—The session of the National Assembly to-day was mainly devoted to debate on the Army bill. Thiers participated in the discussion, and made the principal speech. He solemnly proclaimed that France desires a long peace with all nations, and opposed the views of General Trochu on the bill. On the conclusion of the debate the amendment of General Trochu, reducing the term of service in the army from five years, as provided by the bill, to three, with a proviso that the term be reduced to two years for meritorious conduct, was rejected, by a vote of 462 to 228.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 8.—The *Telegraph* says it has reason to believe that the negotiations with the United States, relative to a definite settlement of the consequential damages controversy, is progressing satisfactorily.

CANADA.

Alleged Abduction of a Criminal—The Case of the American Schooner Enola C.

LONDON, Ont., June 8.—Considerable excitement was caused here by the alleged abduction of an American, named Rufus Bratton, charged with robbing a Post Office near Hillsboro, N. C. He was seized at this place by a party under command of a detective officer, taken to Detroit under the influence of chloroform, and from there sent to North Carolina. The facts have been represented to the Dominion Government by a legal firm, and extradition demanded.

BOSTON, June 8.—One of the charterers and crew of the schooner Enola C, seized in Trinity Bay by a Canadian revenue cutter, has arrived at Gloucester, Mass., and made an affidavit of the particulars of the seizure before Collector Babson, which has been forwarded to Washington. The affidavit shows that the Enola C committed no violation of the fishery laws until misled by the officers of the Canadian vessel into the belief that the Washington Treaty had been ratified, and they had a right to fish in shore. After the seizure the Americans learned that they had been purposely misled, both as to the character of the Canadian vessel and the *status* of the Treaty question. The Commander of the revenue cutter, when charged with duplicity, replied that he had no right to give Americans information; they must look out for themselves.

A Tornado in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—A special to the *Enquirer*, from Bellefontaine, says a tornado passed that vicinity last night, tearing up trees and unroofing houses in the towns of Quincy and De Graff. Quincy was nearly destroyed, and fifty persons were injured. At De Graff ten or twelve buildings were blown down, and the Methodist church destroyed. Many dwellings were unroofed. Mrs. Robl and two children were killed. The time of the tornado was half-past 8 in the evening.

Turners' Festival at Des Moines.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, June 8.—The three days' festival of the Upper Mississippi District of Turners commenced in this city to-day. A large number of delegates have arrived. A grand concert was given this evening, and arrangements are all made for a fine entertainment on the grounds of the Des Moines Park on Monday next.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:[illegible] p m	*2:20 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:[illegible] p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

[illegible]

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

[illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad.

[illegible]

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Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 15 W. Randolph.
STYLES & FOWLER, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 31 South Canal-st.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 390 Wabash-av.
RAND, MCNALLY & CO., 53 West Randolph-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 216 Wabash av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State st.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 427 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 239 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 234 Mich. av. cor Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 25 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 268 and 270 Wabash-av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
WELGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 223 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 223 East Washington-st.
E. B. TAYLOR, 53 Market, Room 12, Central Block.
Builders' Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 43 West Lake-st.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 167 East Madison-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.
Cigars (Wholesale).
TANSILL & CO., 47 River st. Agents send for terms.
Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., [illegible] Mich. av cor Jackson-st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 257 Wabash av.
Clothing (Retail).
P. M. PLATT, 359 State st, cor Harrison.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
FRENCH & CO., 257 Wabash-av.
J. C. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 24 North Canal.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 288 State st.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 258 W. Lake-st.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
Dentists.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park av.
A. S. REBER, 500 Wabash av.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 16th.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
Furniture.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 261, 263 and 265 Michigan av.
Furniture Manufacturers.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 390 to 396 Wabash av.
Grocers (Wholesale).
ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 26 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 14 and 16 Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan av.
R. P. OBER & CO., 10 Wabash-av.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 25 South Canal-st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 4 and 6 Wabash-av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
F. J. ABBEY & CO., 51 West Washington-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 62 W. Madison-st.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 148 State st. and 363 W. Madison st.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & HELDEN, 57 West Lake.
LARABEE & NORTH, [illegible] W. Lake-st.
[illegible]
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 261 and 263 State st.
PARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 143 State-st.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 56 and 58 Wabash-av.
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 227 & 229 Wabash-av.
Insurance (Fire).
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.), 45 S. Canal-st.
Insurance (Life).
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 9 South Canal-st.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av. cor Randolph.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 59 West Washington.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 220 West Madison.
C. P. HAPPER & CO., 202 W. Madison-st.
[illegible]
WM. M. MAYO, 152 State and 45 W. Madison-st.
N. MATSON & CO., 461 Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av. and 43 W. Madison.
C. D. PEACOCK, 98 W. Madison-st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 246 State & 209 W. Madison.
Law Booksellers.
E. B. MYERS, 390 Wabash av.
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 43 South Canal-st.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).
C. CHOLTON & CO., 61 and 63 North Wells-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash av.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.
JOHN DAVISON, west end of Lake-st bridge.
Paints.
ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tascott & Co.), 247 E. Mad.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines-st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 146 Wabash & 47 W. Mad.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington st.
F. C. CLARKE, 69 West Washington-st.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 43 West Lake-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 21 No. Jefferson-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 57 and 59 West Lake.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 33 & 35 W. Washington.
Paper Box Manufacturers.
D. P. BARRETT & CO., 105 to 111 N. Desplaines-st.
Pawnbrokers.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, 2, 4, and 6 Wash-av. & 124 st.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash and Thirteenth.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 223 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 257 West Randolph-st.
Pictures.
J. GEMMELL, 32 Gold-st., near Harrison.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 12 N. Clinton-st.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 57 West Madison-st. in alley.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av, near Adams.
Real Estate and Loans.
SAMUEL GEHR, 221 Wabash av.
Roofing Materials.
POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 176 East Monroe-st.
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), 27 S. Canal.
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
S. H. HARRIS, manufacturing, 62 South Canal-st.
HERRING & CO., 40 State st., and 14th & Indiana-av.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.
Scales.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Mich-av opp Trem.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
E. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton-st.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 183 South Halsted-st.
GROVER & BAKER, 59 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 574 Wabash av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., 199 East Madison-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOIT, 248 South Water st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 234 S. Water, nr. Lake.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANFG. CO., 60 and 61 So. Canal-st.
M. TERHUNE, 46 State-st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DeBARRY, 240 E. Madison.
Stoves (Wholesale).
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal-st.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 36 S. Lake.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 148 West Madison-st.
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BLISS & BROWN, 64 South Canal-st.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 213 West Lake-st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
VOGLER & GEUDTNER, 252 Mich. av, 22 Congress.
Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., 243 East Madison-st.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 268 and 270 East Madison-st.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTH WESTERN MANUF'G CO., 16 N. Jefferson.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

We are headquarters for all kinds of Surgical Instruments, Crutches, Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Bandages, Galvanic Batteries, Ear Trumpets, Auricles, Hot Water Bags, Ice Bags, Skeletons, Deformity Instruments, Spongio Pilins, Nasal Douches, Atomizers.

BLISS & TORREY,
26 Market st., second door north of Randolph-st.
Send for price list.

CHROMOS.

Beautiful Oil Chromo
OF
The First Pipe,

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, 116 West Washington-st., corner Desplaines. It is unnecessary to give a description of this little gem, as the woe-begone pale face of the boy tells the whole story. The best and freshest Teas and Coffees in the city for sale at importers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS.

Dr. STEPHENS, 121 West Washington-st., over A. H. Andrews & Co's, 8 to 3; 60 East Twenty-second-st., corner Cottage Grove-av., 4 to 5. All Right salve for aching corns. Druggists have it; 25 cts per box.

FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS
DOWN OR UP
With the Reisinger Sash and lock support. No spring, no mutilation of sash, cheap, durable, easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and automatically locks the window when down. Send for circular. On inclosure of [illegible] a circular and a japanned lock will be mailed to any address, post paid. The trade supplied. Agents wanted everywhere.
E. C. DEMMING, Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pa.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

454 SOUTH STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill., [illegible] CHRONIC, [illegible] SPECIAL DISEASES. [illegible]

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. A. G. OLIN, [illegible]

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. J. KEAN, [illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The face which the eight hour movement is beginning to put on arrests attention and excites alarm. Threats of burning down factories and shutting off gas, so as to bury the city in darkness and give thieves their opportunity, show that the alarm is not ill-founded.

The *Herald* says:

"We cannot afford to have trade riots in New York, and we must not have them. We call upon the authorities to be on their guard, to be ready to act if action is necessary. The strikers in this city are falling into worse habits than those which have disgraced the so-called labor movements of the Old World. The history of strikes in England, particularly, is the history of frightful crime. Already in this city, within the last few days, there have been shameful attempts at intimidation and violence. If intimidation and violence are resorted to, law must be put into operation, and the interests of the workingmen must inevitably suffer."

The *Express*, this evening, says:

"Capitalists and employers who submit to the new order of things do so upon compulsion. One-half of them, we are assured, will stop business as soon as they close their contracts. Employers have ceased to oppose Trades' Unions or trade combinations for high wages, and will, where interest, duty, profit, or necessity requires, close their shops, as the piano and Singer's factories have done, and either stop their business, change their business, or go elsewhere. The trade of the city is already feeling the effects of this conclusion, as by and by other trades will feel it. If ten hours' work could be done in eight hours, the proposition would be a fair one; but this, as a rule, is not possible. One of the largest manufacturers, who last week acceded to it, assures us that the day's work has been one-fifth less per day all through the week, and that the experiment is most discouraging."

A Committee of Arrangements for the procession on Monday, composed of delegates from the various labor organizations, will hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon, to perfect details as modified by the police authorities, and agreed upon by the men. The route of the procession will be from Eighth street, through the Bowery, to Canal; thence to Broadway, Fourteenth street, Eighth avenue, and Twenty-third street to Second avenue; thence to Fourteenth street, Avenue A, and Eighth street to the Cooper Institute, where the men will be dismissed. The managers of the parade expect there will be over 50,000 men in line. The cabinet-makers, as originators of the demonstration, will occupy the post of honor on the right of the column. Each Union will carry a banner, and be accompanied by a band, while the men will be decorated with badges, and carry emblems of their trade. Superintendent Kelso has promised a large police escort. The Singer Sewing Machine men, 2,000 strong, and the United Confectioners will join in the demonstration. Those workmen who have obtained eight hours from their employers are expected to swell the ranks of those on strike.

At noon, to-day, the gas men, who were to go to work on the night shift, instead of going to work, went to the gas offices in a body, and demanded a reduction of hours. The demand was acceded to by the New York Gas Company. At the Manhattan Gas Works the President persuaded the men to accept this compromise, to work 12 hours and receive $4 a day. Two hundred policemen were on hand to repress any disorder. It is feared the action of the Manhattan men in accepting the compromise will lay them open to attack from Union men, and an ample police force is on hand to protect them. The great strike of carpenters in Berlin continues, neither the master-carpenters nor the workmen showing any signs of yielding. Berlin is overrun with people who have no place to lay their heads. There is scarcely a street which has not more or less skeleton buildings in various stages of erection, while there is not an unoccupied room in the city. Great numbers of people who are able to pay for beds nightly apply for lodgings at the police stations, while hundreds of respectable families camp out in the public parks.

In Austria, too, the utmost discontent prevails among the workingmen. In Vienna this feeling approaches a revolutionary character, and serious outbreaks are only prevented by troops.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF STERN JERSEY JUSTICE was meted out to-day in Jersey City, the culprits being old and influential citizens and politicians recently caught in certain Tammany tricks. The rooms and grounds of the Hudson County Court House were densely crowded this morning, 10 o'clock being the hour set down for the sentencing of Messrs. Bumsted & Vreeland, convicted of defrauding the city. Vreeland has not recovered from the attack of brain fever, and did not put in an appearance. When Bumsted's name was called, he did not answer, but subsequently drove up in a carriage, when his counsel announced to the Court that Bumsted was prepared to receive sentence. Judge Bedle then addressed the prisoners at length in reference to his office, saying that there was a marked difference between his conduct as a city official and that of Vreeland, who was merely a real estate speculator, and had not the interest of the city in charge. He then sentenced Bumsted to nine months' imprisonment in the State Prison with hard labor, and also to pay the costs. In the case of Vreeland, the Court intimated that if restitution were made only a fine would be imposed, and sentence would be pronounced on Friday next. Bumsted was removed to the County Jail, and will be taken to Trenton next week.

BOUTWELL'S GOLD BALANCES.

The *Daily Bulletin* makes a remarkable revelation in the course of a carefully prepared article on Mr. Boutwell's gold balances, the revelation pointing to the fact that there is some $21,000,000 that has not been accounted for. In casting about for an explanation of this mysterious movement, the *Bulletin* is led to the conclusion that the Secretary has reckoned as coin a large amount of representatives of coin of some kind or other. It says: "The Treasury has been counting as gold certain gold obligations in its possession. It is equally due to the financial community that they should be informed that they have thus been led into relying upon a much larger stock of coin than actually exists. On April 29 we were told the Treasury held $129,819,990 coin; on May 1, the balance was reported at $108 958,738. What became of $21,000,000 decrease in four days? There was, of course, no such variation in the amount of actual gold. This way of making up the coin balance keeps the public entirely in the dark as to the real amount of gold in the hands of the Government, and it behooves the Secretary of the Treasury to let it be known what is his present stock of hard cash, and whether his statements of the gold balance are liable still to be misrepresented by some sort of operations of which he knows much more than the public."

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT DICKENS.

Lieutenant Sydney S. H. Dickens, of Her Majesty's man-of-war Topaze, died on board the steamer Malta, May 2, while on his way to England from Bombay. Lieutenant Dickens was the fifth son of the late Charles Dickens.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN'S PARTY shows that his reception in Russia has been of the most cordial character, notwithstanding some coldness was expected, consequent on the experiences of Alexis at Washington. The General had a great feast of military observation at Sebastopol, displaying minute knowledge of the history and the ground there that astonished his Russian entertainers. Before parting the Mayor of Sebastopol gave him a grand champagne breakfast.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The events of the week in financial circles cannot be called important, although they were more interesting towards the close, when the fluctuations generally were wider than during the early days, on account of treaty affairs. The summer dulness begins to be manifest in Wall street.

MONEY.

The monetary situation since this day week has not been characterized by any new feature. Call loans have ranged from 3 to 7 per cent, with the bulk of business at 5 to 6 per cent; and prime business paper has passed at 7 to 8, with some gilt-edged names at 6.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was firm until nearly the close of the week, when actual business was at a fraction below regular quotations.

GOLD.

Bankers' dealings in gold during the fore part of the week showed a firm market. The price advanced steadily from 114¼ to 114¾, the latter being the highest point of the season; but on Friday the price suddenly declined to 113⅝, on the more favorable aspect of the Treaty. To-day there was a recovery from 113⅝ to 114¼, and the week closed with a quiet and steady market in the Gold Room.

THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE PORT

continues to exhibit the same features as for some time past—large imports of merchandise and small imports of produce—although the imports this week were smaller than for many weeks past. The total is $6,182,990 in merchandise, while the exports of produce were $3,821,742. The exports of specie and bullion were $3,782,639 for the week.

BONDS

have advanced during the week, and the highest prices of the season have been made.

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange, railway and miscellaneous speculation has been remarkable chiefly for general dulness. Early in the week the general list dropped off a little, while some stock showed a marked decline—especially Erie, Northwestern common, and St Paul shares. The treaty, and the conversion of New York Central scrip into stock, caused a general improvement in prices late in the week. At intervals there have been little spasms of activity in a few shares, but, as a general thing, the week under review may be called the dullest of the year.

The stock market to-day was quiet. The chief fluctuations were in Erie, New York Central, Northwestern common, and Rock Island. Erie declined from 64 to 61⅛, and rallied to 63⅛. New York Central declined from 98⅝ to 97⅞ on the stock, and from 96⅝ to 97⅞ for the scrip; Rock Island from 118¼ to 116⅞, and Northwestern common from 74⅛ to 73⅛. Other fluctuations ranged from ⅛ to ½ per cent, on very limited dealings.

THE CLOSING PRICES.

The money market closed at 3 to 4 on call. Gold was quiet and firm this afternoon, closing at 114¼. Government bonds closed quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 104⅛@105; Union Pacific firsts, 94⅛@94¼; land grants, 81⅛@81¼; incomes, 86@86⅛.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was dull, as usual at this season, and prices, under liberal arrivals, favor buyers. Fresh ground was most saleable at the close. The market was tame for low grades and rather steady for medium and high grades. The wheat market was strong; light arrivals and the inquiry induce more confidence. The market closes firm and quiet. Most holders decline to sell at late prices. Pork is in good, general jobbing demand, and firm.

COTTON

has advanced, with an active and excited market. Speculators still have control of the situation, although at the close prices were off slightly from the highest point.

HOG PRODUCTS

continue weak, on moderate business. Mess pork is flat, and fresh pork, on account of excessive receipts, which show an increase of 10 per cent over last week, and 54 per cent over the corresponding week of last year, is lower, and exporters find it more profitable to ship in the hog than in the barrel.

[To the Associated Press.]

TRIAL POSTPONED.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Judge Pratt has postponed the trial of Miss Fanny Hyde till next October.

THE NELSON CONSPIRACY.

Abraham Nelson, charged with stealing the secret correspondence of Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., gave bail, this afternoon, and was released. He was immediately rearrested in a civil suit, instigated against him, and, being unable to furnish the bail required, $100,000, was lodged in Ludlow street jail.

YOSHIDA,

the Japanese Vice Minister of Finance, accompanied by General Williams and others, sailed for Europe to-day. The party returns in July.

MERITZ AUGUSTINE,

one of the whiskey men against whom indictments were found, has been arrested in Washington, and has given bail in $5,000.

THE WESTFIELD SUITS.

Judge Pratt to-day granted an order transferring the Westfield suits from Brooklyn to this city.

REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

At the session of the Reformed Church Synod to-day, Rev G. Davis, delegate from the United States Reformed Synod, urged the adoption of the Heidelberg Catechism by the Synod as the best means of bridging over all difficulties. Dr Elmendorf did not see how a union could be effected between the two Synods. The report of the Committee on New Brunswick Theological Seminary, after some discussion, was adopted.

THE STRIKERS.

General Shaler was in consultation with the Police Commissioners to-day, to consider the probabilities of disturbances among the strikers next week. If necessary, militia will be called on to assist in preserving order. Workingmen are making great preparations for the parade on Monday, which will be a very large one. A few concessions of employers in various trades are announced to-day. The threatened strike of employes of gas companies has been averted by an amicable arrangement of the difficulties complained of by the workmen.

Including new societies representing trades hitherto unorganized, the number of workingmen combined under the protection of the trades associations amounts to nearly 100,000. The Eight-Hour League now numbers 71,000 members, all of whom have struck for reduced time. The strikers have now extended to thirty-two trades. Twelve of them have been fully successful, and the men have returned to work. In fourteen trades represented in the Eight-Hour League, one third of the men have resumed work upon their own terms.

At a meeting of the Police Board, yesterday afternoon, permission to parade was given, and a police escort promised to the Eight-Hour League, provided the members shall not march below Canal street, and keep within ten feet of the curb.

SENTENCE OF CRIMINALS.

Commissioner Burnsted, of Jersey City, did not sail for Europe this morning, as was reported, but was sentenced to nine months' in the State Prison by Judge Bedle. Commissioner Vreeland will be sentenced next week.

THE JEROME PARK RACES,

to-day, were well attended. The first race, mile and a quarter, for a purse of $500, was won by Sanford's Entry, in 2:23¼. The second race, purse $600, mile and three quarters, was won by Quitman in 3:21¼. In the third race, Westchester cup, two and a quarter miles, Harry Bassett and Littleton only started, Bassett won by a neck in 4:16¼. Bassett sold in the pools at 8 to 1, and had an easy victory. The fourth race, hurdle, purse $600, mile and three quarters, seven hurdles, six starters, was won by Lochiel, Blind Tom second. 3:38¼.

RED CLOUD AND HIS PARTY

and a portion of the Japanese Embassy met to-day in a Wall street banking house, while the former were being shown through that financial centre, and were introduced. The Indians subsequently visited the Custom House, Stock Exchange, Sub-Treasury, and other points of interest in Wall street. Red Cloud, in his speech, last night, at the Cooper Institute, said he wanted the Great Father at Washington to protect him in his country, so that he could build school houses and churches, and bring up his children as the whites do theirs. He had come here to get encouragement, and would return to his own country and imitate the best qualities of the whites. There were men enough in the West to take care of themselves, and he wished the Great Father would take his military forces away, and leave the Indians alone.

INSURANCE SUIT.

Attorney General Barlow has brought suit against ex-Insurance Superintendent Miller, to recover fees received on the transfers of securities deposited by Insurance Companies. The State claims $7,000 in the suit.

PARDONS.

The Governor to-day pardoned Patrick Toomey, of New York, and Patrick Shinnes, of Brooklyn, sentenced for life.

THE COLVOCORESSES MURDER.

It is now ascertained that Captain Colvocoresses had with him, at the time of his murder at Bridgeport, Ct., $80,000 in bonds, which were stolen by the murderers. No certain clue has yet been discovered to the murders. A reward of $10,000 has been offered for the recovery of the stolen securities.

LANAHAN BAILED.

Rev. Dr. Lanahan furnished $50 000 bail to-day to answer to the suit of Goodenough.

ILLINOIS.

The Storm at Peoria—Absconded—Fire.

PEORIA, Ill., June 8.—The storm, as chronicled in last night's despatches, was fully as disastrous as reported, and, in many cases, much more damage was done that could not be ascertained at that time. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, and the Peoria Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will not run trains until Monday or Tuesday. Mails are being carried east to Washington, where connections are made by wagons. The river is now stationary. The damage to the corn crop is almost incalculable.

Colonel McMillan, a well-known citizen of Princeville, has left for parts unknown. No cause for his sudden departure is known.

The High School building here caught fire, this morning, but it was extinguished with slight loss.

The Storm at Quincy.

QUINCY, June 8.—The violent storm of Thursday night created terrible havoc throughout the country. Reports describe it as doing vast damage. Fences, roads, embankments, and bridges were carried away by the floods, in every direction. The Quincy, Alton & St Louis Railroad culverts and embankments were washed away for a considerable distance, and one passenger train was caught in the storm, fell through a culvert, and was mired in the mud and water. Serious damage is also reported on the Quincy, Carthage & Burlington Road. No trains on either road have been able to pass the sections damaged.

POLITICAL.

Governor Palmer at Princeton.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., June 8.—Governor Palmer arrived here this morning, and was escorted from the depot to the American Hotel by the Princeton Brass Band and a large procession of citizens, composed of both Republicans and Democrats. At an early hour the streets were filled with teams from the country, and long before the hour appointed for the speaking to commence a large crowd had assembled in the Court House Square, where seats and platforms were ready for them, anxiously waiting for the speaker to commence. At 2 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Hon. John Bryant, and W. M. Whipple was chosen Chairman. The latter, in a neat and appropriate speech, introduced Governor Palmer to the audience. For over three hours the Governor arraigned Grant and his Administration in a very able and effective manner. He spoke of his nepotism and gift-taking, his utter disregard of the law and constitution, and his attempt to over-ride the civil law by military rule. He said he would not detract a single honor from General Grant, that he was entitled to. He spoke favorably of him as a soldier, but said as an executive officer he was a failure. He spoke at length of Horace Greeley's record and ability, and said the Government would be safe in his hands. The speaker, from first to last, was listened to with profound attention by the audience, and frequently interrupted with applause. At the close of the speaking, a Committee was appointed to make arrangements for delegates to attend the Liberal State Convention at Springfield. The friends of liberty and reform feel encouraged and satisfied, and believe Greeley will sweep the office-holders from power next November.

The New York Democratic Press on Belmont's Letter.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Of Mr. Belmont's correspondence with Mr. Woolley, the *World* says: "We differ squarely with Mr. Belmont on his judgment that a straight out Democratic nomination at Baltimore would result in defeat, and the indorsement of Mr. Greeley result in his election. Until the 9th of July, such frank expressions of judgment for leading Democrats are in order, and afford grounds upon which the Baltimore Convention will make its final decision—a wise decision, we will not permit ourselves to doubt. Such expressions have not been at all too frank or free in the Democratic press, of which speech on public events is expected daily; and still less frank and free have they been on the part of public men who naturally take refuge in silence when the future is cloudy. Mr. Belmont's bold, outspoken letter in favor of Greeley's nomination contrasts notably with the absence and reserve of almost all the leading men in the party, except Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, and Mr. Baird, of New Jersey. He, at least, has courage of his opinions."

The *Express* says of the same correspondence: "Mr. Belmont not only shows great sagacity in his observations, but, we think, comes to the only sensible conclusion open to a Democrat of so much experience."

Miscellaneous.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—The Democratic Convention nominated a State ticket to-day, including those agreed upon by the Reform and Democratic Conference Committee, except the following: For Governor, John McEnery, of Ouachita, instead of Williamson; A. Borman, of Caddo, for Secretary of State, instead of S. D. McEnery. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Judge Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, permanent Chairman of the Republican National Convention, will meet the Vice Presidents from the several States and Territories in Washington, on the 19th inst., for the purpose of officially notifying President Grant and Senator Wilson of their nomination.

PEORIA, Ill., June 8.—The *Evening Review*, Liberal, contains a call for a meeting to form a Greeley and Brown club.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Old-line Democrats, dissatisfied with the indorsement of the Cincinnati Platform by the County Convention, threaten to bolt and send delegates to the State Convention favorable to the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 8.—Colonel Chas. H. Butterfield, Judge of the Criminal Court, was to-day elected Mayor of this city, by 852 majority over W. S. Ford. It was not a party vote. Judge Butterfield carried every ward but the Sixth.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8.—A large and enthusiastic Grant and Wilson ratification meeting was held at Masonic Hall to-night. The principal speakers were Hon Godlove S Orth, Major J. W. Gordon, General Kimball, and Hon A. G. Porter. The question of indorsing Greeley in the Democratic State Convention is being warmly canvassed, and is developing considerable feeling between the two wings of the party.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 8.—A large and enthusiastic meeting, to ratify the nominations of Grant and Wilson was held to-night. Bonfires and music were provided.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., June 8.—A grand Grant and Wilson ratification meeting was held to-night, and was one of the largest and most enthusiastic political meetings ever held in Southern Kansas. A large number of speeches were made, which were received with constant applause. A telegram was received from Hon. D. P. Lowe, in Washington, expressing the warmest sympathy with his Republican fellow citizens in Kansas.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—The Reform Convention rejected the Democratic nominations and adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 8.—The Democratic State Executive Committee to-day appointed as delegates to the Baltimore Convention: Henry G. Williams, J. A. Englehard, and General A. M. Scales.

RAILROADS.

The Northern Pacific in Dakota—Annual Election of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—A despatch from Morehead, Minnesota, says the first engine and train crossed the bridge into Dakota Territory at 3 o'clock p. m. yesterday. The formal testing of the bridge will take place in a few days.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company was held in this city to-day. Six Directors were elected for three years, in addition to the seven who hold over for one and two years, viz: Fred. P. James, Walter J. Gurree, Jas. Buell, and E. L. Franks, of New York; S. S. Merrill, of Milwaukee, and T. A. Mueller, of Rotterdam, Holland. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Hon. Alex Mitchell was unanimously elected President, and Hon. Russell Sage Vice President for the year ensuing.

DUBUQUE, June 8.—The Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad was completed to Bellevue, forty miles below here, yesterday. Congratulatory messages were exchanged between J. K. Graves, President of the Road, and W. L. Redmond, Mayor of Bellevue.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

State Treasury: Receipts in May, $285,280; disbursements, $92,884.

—Two Galena Aldermen—Horton and Barry—resigned immediately after being sworn in, last Friday.

—The Oquawka *Spectator* says:

"Sagetown has, just now, a pretty fair promise of flush times ahead. Distiller McFarland has bought the Lynn quarries, and leased several others, and is going to furnish rock for the Government buildings at Chicago. Wallbaum is preparing to open a big quarry a short distance east of town."

—The new building of the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, will be dedicated Sunday, June 16, 1872. Sermon by the Rev. B. I. Ives, D. D., of New York.

—An amended ordinance of the City of Rockford increases the bonds and penalties of saloon-keeping, and on Tuesday last the saloon-keepers "struck." In the afternoon of the same day, however, they resumed business, and seventeen of them pay into the City Treasury $300 each, while twenty-one shut up shop.

—John Soter, who killed William Rollins, April 10, is the first convicted murderer in Livingston County, and is to be hung, at Pontiac, July 5.

—Louis L. Barr, of the Bloomington *Democrat*, has married the daughter of his partner, S. S. Parks.

WISCONSIN.

A $40,000 church for Polish Catholics will be erected in Milwaukee, South Side.

—A Fond du Lac man has sued the Great Eastern Circus for $500 damages for scaring his horse.

—A Green Bay Judge has just sentenced a woman to nine months in State Prison for keeping a house of ill-fame.

INDIANA.

A Hebrew Synagogue, to cost $25,000, is to be built at Fort Wayne.

—Strawberries are a drug in the Indianapolis market, at 20 cents a quart.

—The taxable valuation of Indianapolis has increased from $31,757,572, in 1869, to $34,940,354, in 1872. The Cincinnati *Times* says:

"The capital of Indiana before the war numbered 18,000 souls. It was then not much of a city, with not many railroads. It now contains 60,000 people, with thirteen railroads running through the same depot. Two other railroads are building, and will be finished this summer; and two others are being laid out, and will be finished in the course of time."

MICHIGAN.

The Corunna Car Company starts with $100,000 capital.

—Conductor Harvey, for many years familiarly known on the Michigan Central Road, will to-day assume the duties of yard-master at Jackson.

—Messrs. Joy, Sargent, Hurd, and Gardner, of the Michigan Central management, were in Jackson, Thursday, to locate the proposed new passenger house.

—The Detroit Board of Trade promptly, last week, protested against the bill before Congress authorizing a bridge across the Detroit River for the Canada Southern Railroad. Protests are of no avail. The river will be bridged. It is only a question of time.

—The Lansing *Republican* says:

"It is now made certain that individuals seeking homes can do better in the northern portion of the Lower Peninsula of this State than by going West. The country is destined to grow rapidly into a prosperous and wealthy portion of our State."

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis wants a $10,000 fire alarm.

—The Rev. C. M. Terry, of New Bedford, Mass., accepts a call to Plymouth Church, St. Paul.

—Governor Austin was hoping for a council with the Pillager Indians, at Oak Lake, to-day, but it would appear that the Pillager Chiefs have, after all, backed out of their promised surrender of the other murderers of the Cook family. At least that would seem to be the inference from the following curious despatch:

"LEECH LAKE (VIA BRAINARD), June 5, 1872.

"GOVERNOR AUSTIN: We cannot go down to Brainerd, as requested. We wish you and Bishop Whipple to come up here. Bring the prisoner boy with you. A letter will be sent to you by mail. "FLAT MOUTH, "And other Pillager Chiefs."

MISSOURI.

The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad expects $250,000 aid from Nodaway County.

PERSONAL.

Greeley will attend the Boston jubilee.

—McClellan is again a resident at Orange, N. J., where he owns a magnificent place.

—The Hon. Thomas G. Alvord and family, of Syracuse, N. Y., have gone to California.

—Lorenzo Papanti, the veteran dancing-master of Boston, who died recently, left $100,000.

—Adin Thayer succeeds General A. B. R. Sprague as Collector of Internal Revenue at Worcester, Mass.

—Moors Pattee, Cashier of the Boston & Maine Railroad, has resigned after twenty years' service.

—Thomas M. Prentiss, who fell into a Boston sewer, has recovered $10,000 damages from the city.

—The salary of the Consul to Hayti is raised to $7,000 (gold) per year, and Fred. Douglass is to have the place after November.

—Samuel J. Tilden and Abram S. Hewitt were last Tuesday night installed as Sachems of the Tammany Society. The latter takes the place of Governor Hoffman.

Colonel George K. Leet, the man whom A. T. Stewart denounced as "so thoroughly dishonest and corrupt that I should want a detective to watch him if he called at my store," will sail on Thursday for an extended tour through Europe and the Holy Land.

—The Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* says Mark Twain has received, to date, a little over $22 00 for "Innocents Abroad," and is likely to receive very nearly the same sum for the first six months of "Roughing It," which is not very rough on Mark, but a long way short of the $200,000 spoken of in newspaper paragraphs.

—Henry Meiggs, whose name has become so widely known as a railroad contractor in Peru, is not only engaged at the present time in building a dozen or more railroads in that country, but is also superintending the construction of 1,000 houses in Lima. He proposes to run a railroad around the city as a private enterprise.

—The Vanderbilt Board of Directors, just reelected at Albany, consists of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, James Banker, Sam. T. Barger, H. H. Baxter, and Joseph Harker, of New York; Henry R. Pierson, Albany; Chester W. Chapin, Springfield, Mass.; George G. Whitney, Rochester; James M. Marvin, Saratoga Springs; Solomon Druillard, Buffalo, Mr. Druillard, a veteran in the service of the Company, having been for many years General Freight Agent, is the only new man in the Board.

—The Hartford *Courant* (Jo. Hawley's paper) says:

George W. Tracy has been removed from the office of Postmaster at Bridgeport and James E. Dunham nominated in his place. The news of this change took citizens by surprise, as but few were aware that it was contemplated. Mr. Tracy is at present in the Retreat for the Insane in Hartford, with indications of speedy recovery. The movement to supplant him is regarded as hasty, and is condemned by citizens generally as an advantage taken of the misfortunes of a most worthy man.

—The Emperor of Austria, whose mother, the Archduchess Sophia, has just died, himself narrowly escaped death recently, while riding in an open carriage to Schoenbrunn, accompanied by an aide-de-camp. Near the Sechshaus line the Imperial vehicle ran foul of an empty cart coming from Mariahilf. The shock was so violent that the pole of the cart knocked his Majesty on the shoulders, throwing him back, and, while in the act of raising it above his head, and pushing it out of the carriage, caused some further bruises of a mild character.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

How to Manage County or School District Horticultural Societies—A Wet Term—Don't Take Down the Stoves—Cobs for Fuel—Yankee Corn—Early Potatoes—The Weather.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 8.

LOCAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

How to manage a local Horticultural Society is a question often asked. The answer is simple, and has been fully demonstrated at Alton, Warsaw, Champaign, and perhaps other places. It consists in holding stated monthly meetings at the residence of its members. There may be other plans that may succeed for a time, but we have yet to see the one that can lay claim to an established fact. Rooms in a city or large town for stated meetings have generally failed after a time, and many of the meetings are without both numbers and interest.

At Alton, even the weather has little effect to lessen the attendance and the interest connected therewith. This may be said to be the first society organized on this plan: if it was not the first to organize, it was the first to reach a successful point, and to be an example to many others. Warsaw followed and has done a good work, with Champaign not far behind.

These monthly meetings accomplish much good, not only to the commercial grower of fruits, vegetables, and flowers, but to the single householder. Twelve times in the year we visit our neighbor's grounds, and compare notes with each other. Twelve times during the year we listen to an essay from some old, practised hand on some subject connected with the "art that doth mend nature." Twelve times a year we sit down to a social meal with our neighbors; and we return home the wiser, and with a more generous regard for our fellow men. While the stated meetings in the City Society rooms may be of value, they cannot compare with these social gatherings of those who have a common purpose, for we may justly claim that every householder has an interest in some branch of horticulture.

The plan of the Society is simple: At the annual meeting, the programme for the year is perfected, and cards are printed for general distribution. For May, the plan of meeting of our local Society was at the residence of J. D. Cunningham, Esq. Essay—How can we best promote the interest of our Society,—S. Arry. Report of Standing Committee on Ornamental Grounds and Planting. These were followed by discussions, a dinner, and an examination of the grounds of the host. The Committee on Ornamental Grounds took the same view in regard to ornamental planting set forth in the letter of Mrs. Sam. Jones to the Savoy Farmers' Club, printed in THE TRIBUNE a few weeks since. Our host had made many changes in his grounds since the meeting of 1871, not only making them more natural, but effecting a large saving of labor in their care.

The June meeting is to be at the residence of S. Avery, a market-gardener in Champaign, on the 29th inst., at 2 p. m. Essay: Raspberries,—W. D. Somers.

July 27, at the Big Grove, near the residences of Messrs. Adams, Howell, and Larned, who will be the hosts. Essay: Mowing in the Orchard,—J. N. Robinson, of Pekin.

Aug. 31, 10 a.m., at the residence of M. L. Dunlap. Essay: Plant Diseases, by Professor T. J. Burrill. Report of Standing Committee on Entomology.

The whole day is given for the purpose, allowing time to inspect the orchard, vineyard, garden, and shelter-belts. Grapes, apples, peaches, pears, and new cider are exhibited on the table among other specimens.

Sept. 28, 2 p. m., at the residence of J. B. Phinney, Esq.: The Advantages and Disadvantages of Shelter-Belts to Fruit Orchards, by the Hon. W. C. Flagg. Report of Standing Committee on Botany and Vegetable Physiology. This is one of the largest fruit-farms in the State, with extensive shelter-belts, and a corn-field attachment of some 400 acres.

This is sufficient to give one a pretty correct idea of the working plan of this organization. A few attempts have been made to hold meetings in halls, at the College Building, and pic-nics, but these have resulted in more or less of disappointment.

The only expense is the small amount of printing, with a few papers, containing reports of meetings, sent to kindred societies,—the local papers publishing the proceedings as current news.

Each school district would find it to its advantage to have a Horticultural Society or Farmers' Club on this plan, and the few hours spent will repay the cost. The trades are cutting down the hours of labor, and the cultivation of the soil may also, at least, look for some hours of social leisure, and such meetings, if weekly, would be no great drawback to his profits, if indeed they would not be an advantage.

THE WET PERIOD.

That we have a wet period before us is quite evident. How long it will last is uncertain, but probably one or two months. For a long time after the settlement of the prairies, we had "the June rains;" but, for the past few years, these have not been marked, and the periods of our rainfall do not appear to be very stated. Some persons see a regular cycle of the seasons once in seven years; but this, to a great extent, is mere fancy. It is not unusual to have two seasons quite similar follow each other, or even three. The spring of '58 was very wet, while the spring of '65 was dry, as has been the spring of '72. That a series of ten years gives about so many inches of rainfall, while the individual years vary greatly, is well known. The truth is, that all attempts to predict the weather for more than two or three days in advance is sheer guessing. Once in about seven days, in this part of the country, we may look for rain; but these periods are much modified by conditions that we cannot see at the time.

The man who knows just what the seasons are to be makes his calculations accordingly, and is most generally disappointed; while the man who don't know, and makes his arrangements to meet any condition of weather, is the least disturbed. The subject is much like that of theology, containing many fine points for debate, but few of valuable fact. *Apropos* of the wet period is a letter from a farmer's wife in regard to

TAKING OUT THE STOVES:

Some six years ago, you told us not to take down a single stove in the house, for we should need them for warming and drying the room nearly every month of summer, and especially should heavy rainfalls occur. To sit in a damp parlor or dining room is not desirable, and, when there are small children or invalids, it becomes a serious matter. Since we have let our stoves remain in place, we have suffered little from colds or lung complaints, and I wish to bear testimony to the value of your advice. Thus far this summer we have had a fire in our sitting room nearly every evening, and one in the dining-room in the morning. Through the day the men are out to work, and the children play in the kitchen, which is a large one, but, when through work, and we come to sit down with the family, we need to have the room dry and warm. For these summer fires we use corn-cobs mainly, for they are easily kindled, and make a quick fire, and do not keep up a long-continued heat like coal. My husband says that there is about ten pounds of cobs to each bushel of corn, or a ton of cobs to 200 bushels. He shells all the corn that he feeds, and gives us the cobs for fuel, which we mix with coal in the cook-stove to make temporary fires. We put a little kindling in the stove, and then fill up with dry cobs, and, in a very short time, we have a hot fire. When partly consumed, coal is added, and the fire goes right along. Then, when the fire is a little slack, and we wish to hurry it up, we put in the cobs, and in a trice the stove is hot. I know that many people allow the fire to go out early in the evening, in order to save fuel; they don't like to leave a big fire in the stove. Well, a few cobs will keep up the fire, and yet leave little behind at bed-time. I hope you will continue to urge people to keep their stoves in place during the summer, and make it the duty of every farmer to save his cobs for fuel, for it will put money in their pockets, and save them many a doctor's bill. MRS. ROSA L.

COBS FOR FUEL.

"The Farm and Garden" was the first to call public attention to the value of cobs for domestic fuel, and now they are coming into general use. Many farmers, who would have to purchase from ten to twelve tons of coal per annum, now use less than half that quantity, and yet have a better variety of fuel. All the cobs at the public shellers are now sold, or used for making steam, and are of no inconsiderable value.

YANKEE CORN.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 4.

We have considerable ground yet to plant to corn. Can we plant the 8 row yellow flint, or Yankee corn, with a prospect of making a profitable crop of it? If so, where can we get the seed? R. S. G.

On two or three similar occasions, the experiment has been largely tested, and only led to disappointment. Better plant beans, or let the land lay idle, being careful to summer-fallow it to keep down the weeds. You may sow to buckwheat, provided that you wish to follow with oats or rye, and to seed in grass; but no other farm-crop is desirable after buckwheat. Suppose you have a few acres left over; there can be no great harm in that, if it must be planted out of season, or to a crop that will not pay. The Yankee corn of New England and Canada makes a poor showing on our prairies and in the limits of the dent or gourd-seed varieties. Why does it fail? may be asked. We answer by asking why the dent corn fails in New England and Canada. We may be content with the fact, and leave the reasons for future use. If we need more feed for stock, the small 8 to 12 rowed dent corn will make a very good showing, planted as late as June 15, and south of Mattoon corn later, but for Galesburg, the 15th is late enough. It will do to cut up for the feed of stock, but we need not expect any marketable grain from it. We plant, or rather commence to plant, our corn too late. If we would lay off our ground into lands of four rods wide, and plow to the centre, we will give them such drainage that they may be planted and cultivated with much less regard to the weather, and then, by planting shallow, neither wet or cold will seriously endanger the seed. In this neighborhood, early planting is the rule, and the crop is all in the ground before the 1st of June, and no one could be persuaded to plant the glazed varieties of corn. Corn for soiling may be planted, but not for a crop. Our Eastern farmers prefer the dent corn for this purpose.

EARLY POTATOES.

A neighbor had new potatoes for dinner the 5th. The variety was Early Rose. He plants on Good Friday, and treats the land to a most liberal supply of barn-yard manure. His grounds are sheltered from the winds, and have a sunny aspect. This is about two weeks in advance of his neighbors, who plant them weeks later, or near the middle of April. The potatoes are not fully grown, but will be before his neighbors can begin to think of having the "first mess." People begin to learn that both corn and potatoes will germinate at a low temperature, if planted shallow. The frost may nip their leaves, but it is but a temporary check. It is a good thing, when we have a late spring, like the present, to have a good breadth of land fall-plowed. Then, with a cultivator, we can put in the crop much more rapidly.

THE WEATHER.

Heavy rains are becoming the order of the day, and farmers begin to talk of rusted wheat, badly-lodged oats, spoiled hay, and weedy, sickly corn. I do not recollect a month when the weather was quite satisfactory to the farmer, but he would manage the thing differently. In the early days things were different, for there were then no railroads, no dry goods palaces, and no Sunday parade dresses, costing the revenues of a good-sized farm. But just now the rains, that a month ago were so much coveted, are seriously in the way of corn-culture, of corn-shelling and marketing, of strawberry-picking, with threatenings to rot the cherry crop, to lodge the oats and the grass, to rust the wheat, to drown out the potatoes, and ruin the corn. It is true that we have the promise of "seed-time and harvest," but of the number of days of seed-time and the amount of the harvest we have no special assurance, and it must depend to a great extent on our own management. The summer, or rather spring, of 1870, was a very wet one, and yet corn that was planted in April gave us a yield of 65 bushels to the acre; but then no water was allowed to stand on any part of the field. The last year's drought had a most beneficial effect in aiding the soil in the preparation of plant-food, and, until otherwise advised, shall have hopes of fair average crops. We must take advantage of the lessons of the past, and not drop into the old ruts, that grow deeper year after year. My neighbor B. is full ten days ahead of me in early potatoes, but he has no secret in the premises, and I may also plant on Good Friday. There is a charm in Good Friday, for it comes in March, just when the early potatoes should be planted. Perhaps some will call this superstition; but I planted in April, without regard to Good Friday, and the result is, I must go at least ten days longer without new potatoes to dish up with my green peas. This is the argument backed with stubborn facts. The rain won't stop at our bidding, nor come at our call; so we must be content. If we cannot cultivate the corn, we can keep off the standing water; and, if the grass is liable to lodge, we had best lay our plans for early cutting.

We must not forget the orchard, and, if not free of standing water, to make it so without delay. Like the President-makers, we must be up and doing, and study the situation, if we would win; we cannot afford to wait for the weather to come round to suit our views, but must suit ourselves to the weather. RURAL.

IOWA.

Political Feeling in Wapello County.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, June 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Political feeling is intensifying. Multitudes of Republicans who have hoped the party would cast over the man for the public good, who considered National interests paramount to personal aggrandizement, are to-day holding aloof from the petty street-caucuses of those that are whipped in. Hundreds in our county are anxiously waiting for the action of our Convention at Baltimore, praying us to join them in an effort to elect the nominees of Cincinnati. *And we will.* Our State Convention will instruct against the nomination of a National Democratic ticket. Daily you hear that the endorsement of Greeley by Democrats is confined to towns and cities. This is not true of us. In our County Convention to elect delegates, none were chosen but avowed Greeley men. Our County Democratic friends universally and enthusiastically endorse the new move for Reform. Poor old *Times*, your power is broken! You could not read the hand-writing on the wall. We, of Iowa, are not descendants of Rip Van Winkle. We will "count dis time," and score one against you. A DEMOCRAT.

The City of Maquoketa—Crops—Greeley Sentiment.

MAQUOKETA, Iowa, June 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Our little city contains some 3,000 inhabitants, and is improving very fast, about 85 buildings being under way at present, and before the year is out, double that number will be built. We are surrounded by as fine a farming country as can be found in the Northwest, with abundance of water-power in and around the town. We have three woollen manufactories, four flouring mills, and three saw-mills (all within one and a half miles of the centre of the city), an iron-foundry and machine shop, five carriage and wagon manufactories, one washing-machine manufactory, four furniture manufactories, with the usual accompaniments of dry goods stores, grocery stores, shoe stores and shops, blacksmith shops, bakeries, saloons, etc., etc. We have three church edifices,—Congregational, Methodists, and Baptist, while the Catholics and Universalists are making calculations to build soon. Two weekly papers are printed here,—the *Jackson Sentinel* and *Maquoketa Excelsior*. The former flies the Greeley and Brown flag, subject to the decision of the Baltimore Convention; and the latter, although an Administration organ, speaks highly of the Cincinnati ticket.

We have abundance of stone for building purposes, and adjoining the town on the north is the heaviest body of timber in Iowa. We have direct railroad communication with Chicago, Milwaukee, Davenport, and Anamosa, and, before Christmas, we expect to have the cars running to Dubuque.

Crops of all kinds, with the exception of corn, look well, and the prospect for an abundant harvest of small grain and grass never looked better. Corn is somewhat backward, but a few days of good weather would make it all right.

Political affairs are fast assuming a shape and drift whereby we can make some calculations on the future, and, judging from our own neighborhood, I think we stand a fair chance to carry Iowa for Greeley and Brown, as fully 20 per cent of the Republican party will support the ticket, while the Democracy, with the exception of a few antediluvian Bourbons, will vote enthusiastically for the Cincinnati departure. People are leaving their old leaders, and using their own judgment in regard to voting. Party ties are being sundered, and everything indicates that the party now settling like a swarm of bees on the Liberal platform will hereafter guide the political destinies of this Republic. The masses feel that, with the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency, the bitter feelings engendered by the war will all pass away. Fraternal fellowship between the North and South will take the place of present suspicion, hate, and jealousy. The Southern people look to the honest face and truthful and trusting eye of the old man of the *Tribune* with as much hope for the future as our ancestors looked to Washington in the darkest hours of the Revolution, and they will rally under the banner of the white coat of the old philosopher, for battle and victory, with as much enthusiasm as the Saracens of the seventh century rallied around the white shirt of Mahomet, when their conquering arms pushed westward, and overrun the Spanish Peninsula. A. G. H.

"Cousin Sile."

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I wish space in your columns to deny most emphatically the assertion in to-day's *Hawkeye*, of this place. That corrupt sheet, in attempting to answer Mr. Sumner's terrific arraignment of the President, declares that Silas A. Hudson—"Cousin Sile"—was recommended by all the Iowa delegation to his present do-nothing sinecure as Minister to Nicaragua at $7,500 in gold a year, or $625 a month. This is a complete falsehood, made out of whole cloth. The delegation had united on Mr. Howell, the veteran editor of the *Gate City*, of Keokuk, for this post, and were not a little mortified when they found their influence go for nothing against the President's cousin.

Hudson is uneducated, unprincipled, and every way worthless. An old line Whig before the Flood, he was afterwards a Fillmore Democrat, and flopped over to Republicanism during the war. He was selected by the Governor to take the vote of one of the Iowa regiments while Vicksburg was besieged. Actuated by his cousin, the Commanding General, or some other equally good reason to him, he came back a roaring Copperhead, and remained such till his relative was made a candidate.

It is, indeed, a sorry business when partisan sheets are compelled to resort to such unblushing falsehoods to bolster up a failing cause. Hudson cannot show the names of half a dozen respectable Iowa Republicans to recommend him for anything. Those who knew him best would not attempt so hopeless a task. IOWA.

Governor Koerner.

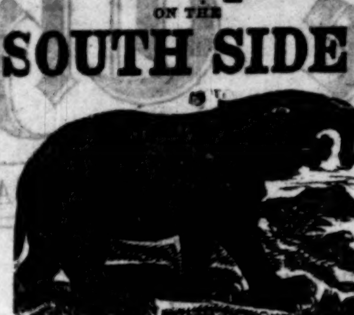
BELLEVILLE, June 3, 1872.

Editor St. Louis Republican:

Some days ago the Washington correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat* wrote to that paper that I declared in Cincinnati, I would never vote "for that old scoundrel, Greeley." Knowing the character of the correspondent for truth and veracity, I left the matter entirely unnoticed. But I see that some other papers are repeating the statement, and lest it should find credence where the correspondent is not known, I wish to say in your paper that the statement of "Mack" is absolutely untrue; and I will add that I know of no man whom I think more honest than Horace Greeley, and to whom I would be less apt to apply the words used by "Mack," if I was in the habit of expressing myself in that style at all, which I believe I am not. Respectfully, G. KOERNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

Now Open, ON THE SOUTH SIDE!



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FOREPAUGH'S GIGANTIC MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, Performing Animal Show AND EQUESTRIAN AGGREGATION,

Three Days Only! Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 10, 11, and 12, Afternoon and Evening

Ticket, for sale at West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st., and at W. M. Mayo's Jewelry Establishment, corner Twenty-second st. and Wabash-av. Procession Monday and Wednesday. State-st cars pass the grounds every two minutes and Twenty-second st. stages go within one block of the lot.

ADAM FOREPAUGH, Sole Proprietor.
R. S. DINGESS, General Director and Agent.

NIXON'S CIRCUS, Clinton-st., near Washington.

MONDAY, June 10 and every afternoon and evening the inconceivable phenomenal celebrity LING LOOK And his wonderful brother, YAMADIVA, yclept the Man Serpent; Mr JAMES MAGUIRE, Clown Imperiale; with Mlle. Geraldine, Mons. Leopold, Com. Foote and sister, and the incomparable company.

NEW PRICES.
Family Circle....25c
Dress Circle Chairs....50c
Reserved Chairs....75c
Box Office open from 10 a m. to 10 p. m.

EXTRA! NIXON'S CIRCUS From New York, CLINTON-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON.

New Attraction Monday, June 10, LING LOOK, The Phenomenal FIRE WONDER, and YAMADIVA, The extraordinary LUSUS NATURÆ AND MAN SERPENT, in conjunction with the beautiful and accomplished M'lle GERALDINE, Mons. LEOPOLD, Com. FOOTE and SISTER. Every afternoon and evening, for one price of admission.

The World's Peace Jubilee AND International Musical Festival, AT BOSTON, From June 17 to July 4, 1872. Commencing Daily at 3 o'clock p. m.

THE GRANDEST SERIES OF CONCERTS ever given—introducing the best works of the Great Masters, and the music of all nations.
THE NEW AND THE OLD WORLD unite in singing the song of UNIVERSAL PEACE.
A MAMMOTH COLISEUM, erected especially for this occasion.
GREAT CHORUS OF TWENTY THOUSAND VOICES, comprising one hundred and eighty choral societies.
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A MAGNIFICENT BOUQUET OF ARTISTS, One Hundred and Fifty of the best American Vocalists.
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MADAME PESCHKA LEUTNER, the greatest living Soprano.
By permission of Her Majesty's Government, the CELEBRATED BAND OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS, of London, Mr. Dan. Godfrey, Bandmaster.
MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD, Famous throughout the world as the Queen of Pianists.
By permission of Emperor William of Germany, The Best Band of the Imperial Army, known as "Kaiser Franz Grenadier Regiment Band."
JOHANN STRAUSS, The Eminent Composer and Conductor.
By permission of President Thiers and the French Government, the Celebrated GARDE REPUBLICAINE BAND, of Paris. One of the Best Military Bands in Europe.
FRANZ ABT, The eminent Composer and Conductor, author of "When the Swallows Homeward Fly."
THE IRISH NATIONAL BAND, the greatest Band ever organized in Old Ireland.
MADAME ERMINIA RUDERSDORFF, the celebrated Soprano of London.
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Emperor William's Imperial Household CORNET QUARTETTE.
By universal desire THE ANVIL CHORUS, with accompaniment of One Hundred Anvils, by the Boston Fire Department.
THE NATIONAL AIRS OF ALL COUNTRIES by Twenty Thousand Voices, Two Thousand Instruments, the Great Organ, Drum and Trumpet Corps, all the bells of Boston, Infantry and Artillery accompaniment.
The whole forming the The Grandest Musical Demonstration the world has ever known, under the supervision of committees comprising the most eminent citizens of Boston.
The concerts during the first week will be on a grander scale than thereafter.
SEASON TICKETS, transferable, admitting to all the Concerts, FIFTY DOLLARS EACH, including reserved seats, now ready; and tickets for single admission to each entertainment, during the first week, FIVE DOLLARS, with reserved seats, may be had upon application, personally or by letter, to A. P. PECK, Music Hall, Boston.
Diagrams of seats in the Coliseum for sale at Music Hall.
Per order of the Executive Committee. HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.

THE BLANCHE TUCKER CONCERT Will be repeated at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church on TUESDAY EVENING, June 18. "The Best Concert of the Season."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Engagement for six days and two matinees, with the Popular Tragedian, Mr. FRANK MAYO, Who will make his first appearance this season in the exceedingly popular drama, MAN AND WIFE, the exclusive property of Mr. Mayo, and played by him in the principal cities of America over 500 times, with the most flattering success. The work has been prepared for the stage by Mr. Frank Mayo, and the drama retains all the power and fascinating interest peculiar to the original story. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, Man and Wife was acted over 100 nights; and at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and at two establishments in Boston, it proved the most successful production of the season. It will be produced with new scenery, fitting appointments, and a cast of unsurpassed excellence.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE. Corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. The Greatest Minstrel Combination in America. JOHNSON and POWERS as the two Morning Glories. CHARLES HOWARD, in the Power of Music. Komik Trio Obeying Orders. Partners for Life. Grand Ethiopian Carnival every evening and Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE. Colonel J. H. WOOD....Proprietor. Monday, June 10, and during the week, ROCK AHEAD! With new scenery, and THE DEBUTANTE. THE LANCERS ARE COMING. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

GLOBE THEATRE. Col. J. H. WOOD....Proprietor. Benefit of CHAS. WYNDHAM, Monday, June 17, on which occasion will be produced the MARBLE HEART.
Raphael....Mr. W. G. Taylor
Marco....Mrs Anna Cowell
Who have most kindly volunteered their services.
Volage....(first time) Mr. Chas. Wyndham
Box Sheet now open.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH. MISS LINDA GILBERT'S Literary and Musical Entertainment TO-MORROW EVENING. Lecture on the Reformation of Prisons and Prisoners, by MISS LINDA GILBERT, and a miscellaneous concert by MISS LENA HASTREITER, MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY, MR. F. F. TILDEN, MR. CLARK REYNOLDS. TICKETS, with reserved seats, $1.00. For sale at Horton's, 637 West Lake-st.; West Side Library, 129 West Madison-st.; Strehl's, 80 West Madison-st.; and Cobb's, 61 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Office, 336 Wabash-av.

On account of owner's removal from the city, the Desirable Frame Residence, And Lot 50x125 Feet, No. 136 South Morgan-st., Between Adams and Jackson-sts., AT AUCTION, On MONDAY AFTERNOON, June 10, at 3 o'clock, on the premises.

Will be sold, the desirable two-story Frame Dwelling, with brick basement in rear, No. 136 South Morgan-st., containing 10 rooms, pantries, closets, bathroom laundry, furnace, and gas fixtures. The house is conveniently arranged, and is one of the most desirable residences on the West Side. Location pleasant. Surroundings first-class. Lot 50x125 feet.

Sale Positive. No Reservation.

TERMS—One-third cash; purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $4,000, due July 27, 1873, with 8 per cent interest; balance in one year, with interest at 8 per cent. C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers. 336 Wabash-av.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO. TUESDAY, JUNE 11, AT 9 1-2 O'CL'K A. M., We shall sell at auction a nice Line of assorted Parasols, Line of assorted Flowers, Line of assorted Fancy Soaps, Notions, etc. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st and Michigan-av.

OUR AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS, Wednesday, June 12, at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m., Will be a CLEARING OUT SALE OF ALL SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. Catalogues and goods now ready for inspection. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

BY ELISON & FOSTER, Dry Goods and Clothing, At Auction, at 148 Michigan-av., On Wednesday Morning, June 12, AT HALF-PAST 9 O'CLOCK, Piece Goods, White Goods, Flannels, Hosiery, Silk Mitts, Gloves, Linen Towels, Notions, and Straw Goods, Also a Splendid Line of CARPETS and BOOTS and SHOES. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

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If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. H. MAYO & CO., 169 State-st. and 21 West Madison-st. Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

REAL ESTATE. HALF ACRE LOTS.

A half-acre equals five building lots, and is sold at $600; $50 cash down, and $50 semi-annually. This gives 5 or 6 years' time, or it can be paid up, and a deed made whenever desired by the purchaser.

Lots situated close to station on R. I. R. R., half-way between Englewood and Washington Heights; 16 feet above Chicago level; soil the best of garden land. Several trains per day, one reaching the city a quarter before 7 a. m., and leaving at 6:15 p. m.

Parties desiring to build, can be accommodated. There is nothing superior to it in or about the city for a home, or for investment.

A ride to the property will satisfy the most exacting as to its beauty and desirability. SISSON & NEWMAN, Room 5, 70 East Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS. Grand Opening AT HERMAN FINK'S, THIS DAY, JUNE 10. Lager beer saloon and restaurant, with a great orchestra music. Splendid lunch. The finest lager beer of Best & Co., at Milwaukee. Fine liquors and imported cigars. All are cordially invited to call.

New York Butter Firkins & Tubs OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. We have a good assortment on hand, and constantly arriving. Liberal discount to the trade. Country orders solicited. BROWNELL & DAVIS, Produce Commission Merchants, 29 North Canal-st.

ANCHOR LINE. The first-class favorite steam-ships of this popular line sail regularly every Wednesday and Saturday from New York, with passengers for all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, etc., at greatly REDUCED RATES. The accommodations are not surpassed by any line crossing the ocean, and until further notice we will carry cabin passengers by the Wednesday steamers for SIXTY DOLLARS. By Saturday line $65 and $75; round trip, $120, all payable in United States currency; steerage from $28. Send for circulars giving useful information. Money remitted in any sum. Produce shipped at through rates. Apply at the company's offices, 324 Wabash av. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

Artists' Materials. The largest and best assorted stock of Artists' Materials in this city can be found at P. M. ALMINI & CO.'S, 344 STATE-ST.

OMAHA GRAND GIFT CONCERT. A chance to win a fortune at a meeting of the citizens for the drawing of the MERCY HOSPITAL LEGAL ENTERPRISE. Time fixed for June 27. Only 3,500 tickets remain unsold. Price, $3 each, or two for $5. Sent by express C. O. D., or by mail. Endorsed by the Governor and best citizens of Nebraska. Address MESSRS. PATTEE & GARDINER, Omaha, Neb.

Office Stationery. We are prepared to fit out offices with as complete a stock and at lower prices than any house in Chicago. CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 114 and 16 West Randolph-st.

Minton Floor Tiles. I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 121 Wabash-av., corner Madison-st. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation. F. A. DOOLITTLE.

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the spring at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, $3.00 each. Six-gallon demijohns, $5.00 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, $6.00 each. If the neighboring druggists do not keep it, invalids may have it sent from the spring by Railroad or Adams' Express, by enclosing Post Office Money Orders or checks. Physicians and Clergymen supplied for their own use with three-gallon demijohns at $2.50 each; six-gallon demijohns at $3.50 each; with cases of two dozen quarts at $4.50 each. Medical and clerical vocation must be certified by nearest Postmaster, or other responsible parties. Address WHITNEY BROS., 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHIRTS. WILSON BROS., 330 Wabash-av. and 55 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago. Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

FINANCIAL. Office of the County Treasurer, Cook County, Ill., Chicago, June 8, 1872. COOK CO. BONDS Bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, East Wing Court House. J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS. To Contractors and Builders. Proposals for building the new hall of the Chicago Turn Gemeinde will be received until the 22d day of June, 1872, at the temporary hall of the society, 257 North Clark-st. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Messrs. BAUER & LOEBNITZ, Architects, and at the hall of the society. Proposals must be addressed: Building Committee, Chicago Turn Gemeinde, No. 257 North Clark-st. C. MEYER, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Just Published: ELEONORE. A ROMANCE. After the German of E. Von Rothen… Author of "On the Vistula," "Heath Flower"… 12mo. Fine cloth, ornamented. $1.50.

A New Commentary Critical, Experimental, and Practical, on the OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS. By Rev. Drs. ROBERT JAMIESON, A. R. FAUSSET, and DAVID BROWN. To be complete in six volumes. Royal 8vo. With 14 Colored Maps. Per volume: Extra cloth, $5; Sheep, $6… Each volume sold separately. Volume II. JOSHUA—ESTHER. 650 pages. With Two Maps. A volume will be issued every other month until completed.

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OCEAN NAVIGATION. INMAN LINE. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows: CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, June 6, … CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, June 8, … CITY OF WASHINGTON....Thursday, June 13, … CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, June 15, … CITY OF BRISTOL....Thursday, June 20, … CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, June 22, … And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY from Pier No. 4, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in Gold: First cabin....$75; To London....80; To Paris....90. Payable in Currency: Steerage….; To London….; To Paris…. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued at lowest rates. For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York. FRANCIS C. BROWN, 86 South Market-st, Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Established 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. From New York: Scotia....June 12; Java....June 19; China....June 26. From New York: Algeria…; Parthia…; Batavia…. And from Boston every Tuesday. Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30, currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. P. H. Du VERNET, General Western Agent, … Market-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships. Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and … freight, carrying goods and passengers at the lowest rates for Chicago, … most expeditious route. For freight apply to PERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, … London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, … to W. A. STRONG, 12 West Madison-st., Chicago.

IRON. Hall, Kimbark & Co. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN IRON, BEAMS, CHANNELS, Angle and Tee Iron Colliery Rails, MERCHANT IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE. MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR RANDOLPH-ST. (One Block South of Old Location,) CHICAGO, ILL.

REMOVAL. REMOVAL. VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., IMPORTERS OF Toys & Fancy Goods. Have removed their WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES to 138 140 & 142 STATE-ST., Just south of Madison.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales. FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

LOTTERY. Royal Saxon Government Lottery at Leipzig, Germany. 96,000 tickets; 47,500 prizes drawn in … drawings. One prize of 150,000, one of 100,000, … 50,000, and one of 30,000 Prussian thalers, and others (100 thalers equal to $70 gold). First drawing, … 10, 1872. Tickets for the first drawing: Wholes, …; halves, $6.50; quarters, $3.25; eighths, $1.75. Tickets for all five drawings: Wholes, …; halves, …; quarters, $16.50; eighths, $8.25. Prizes cashed and information given. P. O. Box 6080. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau-st., New York.

[By Telegraph.] ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Following numbers drew Capital Prizes, … Drawing, June 8: 22,180. 2,372. 14,53… 3,606. 7,309.

PRICES OF TICKETS IN CURRENCY: Wholes $28, Halves $14, Quarters $7, Fifths $5.60, Tenths $2.80, Twentieths $1.40. Orders filled, prizes cashed, and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO, Bankers, 16 Wall st., New York.

MEDICAL. COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE. No. 186 West Madison street, corner of Halsted… Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and … diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a … graduate of medicine, and has diplomas from both American and European colleges, which can be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the largest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the past twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation is Union wide as being the most skilful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of … disease and nervous debility. Send for … woman and her diseases, also for gentlemen … for three cent stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to … Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m. All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all … to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 186 West Madison, corner Halsted-st., Chicago, Illinois.

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING…

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING…

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... MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail ... QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:
BALTIMORE ... Thursday, June 6, 2 p.m.
LONDON ... Saturday, June 8, ...
WASHINGTON ... Thursday, June 13, 10 a.m.
BROOKLYN ... Saturday, June 15, 12 m.
BRISTOL ... Thursday, June 20, 2 p.m.
MONTREAL ... Saturday, June 22, 2 p.m.
... succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY ... No. 4, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
... in Gold. Payable in Currency.
... $75 Steerage ... $30
... To London ... 35
... To Paris ... 38
... also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. ... can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. ... at lowest rates.
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Established 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
... New York. From New York.
... June 12 Algeria ... June ...
... June 19 Parthia ... June ...
... June 26 Batavia ... June ...
... and from Boston every Tuesday.
... Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. ... at greatly reduced rates. Cabin ... on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency. ... booked to and from all parts of Europe at ... rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, ... Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise ... from Europe issued in connection with ... and Michigan Southern Railway.
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... Line of Steamships, ... weekly between London, Quebec, and ... goods and passengers at low through ... Chicago, will be found the cheapest ... routes. For freight apply to ... CARTER & DARKE, 31 ... DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and 81 ... West Madison-st., Chicago.
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... 95,000 tickets; 47,500 prizes drawn in ... One prize of 150,000, one of 100,000, ... one of 50,000 Prussian thalers, and other ... equal to $70 gold). First drawing, June ... Tickets for the first drawing: Wholes, ... quarters, $3.50; eighths, $1.75. Tickets ... drawings: Wholes, $60; halves, $30; ... eighths, $3.50. Prizes cashed and information given. P. O. Box, 6080. THEODOR ... 116 Nassau-st., New York.
[By Telegraph.]
... AL HAVANA LOTTERY
... numbers drew Capital Prices, Official ... June 8:
... 30. 2,372. 14,536.
... 06. 7,309.
... OF TICKETS IN CURRENCY:
Halves Quarters Fifths Tenths Twentieths
$14 $7 $5.60 $2.80 $1.40
... filled, prizes cashed, and information ...
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COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
West Madison street, corner of Halsted ... and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the ... and cure of all forms of chronic and special ... in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular ... and European colleges, which are to ... office. His Medical Institute is the ... complete of anything of the kind in ... States, with separate parlors ... gentlemen. He has devoted the ... years exclusively to the treatment ... special diseases, and his reputation ... as being the most skillful of any physician ... western country in the treatment of ... and nervous debility. Send for book ... for gentlemen; ... stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. ... 12 to 4 p. m. ... difficulties treated with success ... free and confidential. Address all letters ... C. COBURN, No. 186 West Madison ... Chicago, Illinois.
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"SCIENCE OF LIFE, or SELF-PRESERVATION," a Medical Treatise on the Cause and ... Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in ... Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria ... Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness ... diseases arising from the errors of youth ... a book for every man. Thousands have been ... this work the true way to health and happiness. ... it is the cheapest and best medical work ever ... 180th edition, revised, much enlarged ... bound in beautiful French cloth. Price ... by mail post paid, on receipt of price. ... PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, ... Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER ... Physician. N. B. The author may be consulted on the above, as well as all diseases requiring ... EXPERIENCE.
BUILDING MATERIAL.
HENRY N. HOLDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hard Wood Lumber
OF ALL KINDS.
... Hard Wood Lumber cut to order at ... Office and Yard, ... Market and Jackson-sts., Chicago.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 8.

... are working smoothly. Money ... and the loanable surplus of the ... so that the most of them would be ... increase their loans. Deposits are un... large.

... York the bank statement for ... not favorable, as it shows ... to be much more expand... a week ago. Money is very easy ... but the probability of considerable in... the demand for currency to move the ... crops, favors a tighter money market ... long. Prices of stocks stand up ... the dull season, when all the specu... off to the watering places is at hand, ... stocks are likely to be dull and ... a month or two.

... exchange is in abundant supply in ... owing to heavy shipments of grain ... from the surrounding country, but in ... and St. Louis it keeps firm at about ... Sales were made between banks in this ... at from 50c to 75c per $1,000 discount.

... clearings of the Chicago banks, for the ... June 8, were:

	Clearings.	Balances.
...	$4,021,759.66	$318,437.08
...	4,099,910.99	408,549.09
...	4,657,833.62	335,747.04
...	3,690,776.32	369,107.88
...	3,287,667.97	307,271.90
...	3,185,762.26	291,994.21
Total	$24,712,710.82	$2,031,107.20
... week	25,860,243.35	1,983,003.45

... & New York Insurance Company ... a dividend of 15 per cent on all ad... This is second; the first was 40 ... Chicago claimants paid at No 1066 In...

... Bank of Illinois, as will be seen ... advertisement in another column, have ... permanent quarters.

... Barclay, Voorhees & Co. have moved ... office into the new Kendall Build... southwest corner of Washington and ...

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

... following quotations of local stocks are ... by Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	Asked.
...	133	...
...	133	...
...	130	140
... National	110	...
... Exchange National	110	...
... of Illinois	108	...
... National	108	...
... City Railway	157½	162½
... Railway	110	...
... Railway	95	...
... Co.	103	...
... Commerce	97	100
...	105	...
Chicago City Railway	...	160
... Insurance	...	105

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

... Preston & Kean furnish quota... government bonds and local securities.

	Buying.	Selling.
... 6s of '81	120½	120½@121
...	114½	114½@115
...	114½	114½@114½
...	115	115½@115½
... Jan. and July	117	117½@117½
... Jan. and July	117½	117½@117½
... Jan. and July	117½	117½@117½
... new 5 per cents	113	...@...
... Currency 6's	114½	114½@...
... gold ...	...	100 and int.
... and Town 10s	...	95 @ 98
...	...	100 and int.
...	...	100 and int.
...	...	114½
... exchange	109½@109½@110½	109½@110¼

LATEST.

... June 8.—Gold opened at 114, sold ... and closed steady at 114¼@114¼. The ... were 10½ per cent; the clearings ...

... were dull and steady, and ½c ...

... easy at 4@6 per cent.

... dull.

... steady, but have been very dull ... a general decline of ½@½c during ... The extreme dulness is ... absence of a large number of bro... The market closed steady.

... closed:

...	120½	Coupons, '67	117½
...	114½	Coupons, '68	117½
...	114½	U. S. 10-40's	113½
...	114½	Currency 6s	114½
...	117½	New 5s	113½
...	97	Old Virginias	48
...	72½	Old N. Carolinas	30½
...	...	New N. Carolinas	20½
...	...	St. Paul	56½
...	78½	St. Paul preferred	79½
...	97	Wabash	75½
...	97	Wabash preferred	87
...	...	Fort Wayne	98
...	...	Terre Haute	20
...	...	Terre Haute pfd	40
...	...	Chicago & Alton	115½
...	...	C. & A. preferred	116
...	...	Ohio & Mississippi	47½
...	...	C., C. & C.	93
...	...	C., B. & Q.	135
...	...	Lake Shore	96½
...	...	Indiana Central	38
...	...	Illinois Central	135
...	...	Union Pacific stocks	39½
...	...	Union Pacific bonds	90
...	...	Cent. Pacific bonds	104½
...	...	D. L. & W.	110½
...	...	B. Hartford & Erie	8½

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 8.

... are the receipts and shipments ... and produce for the past twenty-... hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
...	3,750	4,140	4,230	4,728
...	16,820	64,664	2,663	85,182
...	267,686	216,231	166,239	326,270
...	38,000	36,310	21,587	11,243
...	2,471	1,090	1,268	10,531
...	672	...	...	...
...	...	1,980	...	...
...	24,000	...	...	6,960
...	68,750	69,290	60,850	332,350
...	...	...	...	70
...	...	34	84	575
...	17,910	3,365	127,730	29,300
...	27,480	43,390	...	...
...	31,845	14,630	26,000	5,554
...	6,110	47,765	10,459	5,204
...	3,373	3,595	6,193	6,005
...	271,121	365,341	42,488	168,992
...	4,444	6,160	840	1,143
...	2,667	9,077	1,440	2,599
...	2,700	7,390	829	2,258
...	240	790	3,029	288
...	...	5,000	724	1,228

... on Friday for city consumption: ... 316 bu corn; 90 bu rye.

... were the receipts and shipments ... and stock during the week ending ... and for corresponding weeks ...:

RECEIPTS.

	June 8, 1872.	June 1, 1872.	June 10, 1871.
...	27,134	33,268	26,387
...	151,455	180,317	315,300
...	1,996,750	2,113,406	1,133,383
...	352,628	344,908	190,863
...	17,597	31,135	11,715
...	18,125	19,825	2,970
...	65,344	66,946	33,981
...	17,597	16,100	9,687

SHIPMENTS.

	June 8, 1872.	June 1, 1872.	June 10, 1871.
...	28,149	34,099	27,492
...	88,028	190,810	445,932
...	1,920,381	1,327,013	1,058,782
...	248,191	516,641	191,687
...	15,855	25,114	17,406
...	12,080	27,174	3,615
...	54,740	48,568	33,830
...	14,436	14,819	7,730

... grain has been inspected into ... up to 10 o'clock: 60 cars ... and 22,900 bu corn, 186 cars oats, ... barley. Total, (714 cars) 342,000 ...

... Andrew J. Hayward, a member ... Trade, was announced on 'Change ... appropriate resolutions adopted.

... the meeting on Friday was a ... extensive discussion on 'Change ... of the warehouse monopoly, ... those who are long on wheat and ... condemned it as an outrage, while ... of operators thought that the ... like a cutting of the Gordian ... that was performed by the ... The great point at issue was as ... the receipts in the new houses ... by the longs. One of the men ... is reported to have said ... the posteriors of any ... offer his receipt for grain in ... and it is quite probable ... trouble yet. But with this ... have nothing to do. It ... between the parties who are ... who are short on it. The ... that parties who have grain ... they want to send in, can now ... for what it will bring. If re... hitherto considered as ... be accepted on option they will ... to shippers; and if oats in such ... sell at ½c below the ... the elevators, the owners ... the gainers by the trans... of oats is some 6@7c per bu ... would be but for the corner. ... day was made in the interests ... of the West, and they should ... a way to prevent the ad... from being wrested away from ...

... that the station agents of the ... western Railroad on Friday ... of the Board of Trade to ... no more grain of any kind ... was known, received in ... Chicago till further orders.

... markets were again rather quiet ... change in prices. The receipts ... heretofore, but the shipments ... a falling off during the past ... while out charters are said to ... that they can receive but little ... The finer weather prom... The condition of the ... was unchanged in any essential ... was a liberal inquiry for near... the list, and, with the single ex... which were somewhat excited ... prices ruled steady and uni... only a moderate amount of ... goods, the demand being mainly ... consumptive character, and ... to fresh goods and light ... suitable for the summer ... however, were generally firm, as ... lower than before the raw ma... to-day, and for the better grades ... holders gen... the market exhibited a fair de... firmer prices by and by. The ... liberal but the outward move... to prevent any accumu...

lation of stocks. Grain bags are meeting with a fairly active and steadily increasing demand, and prices are firm and advancing. Starks are now held at 40c; Grahampton at 38c; Lewiston at 37½c, and Royal River at 37c. Burlaps and gunnies remain quiet and may be quoted easy; the former at 21@22½c, and the latter at 18@19c for single. The cheese trade was reported reasonably active, but the increasing receipts and the warm weather induce an easier feeling, and the present tendency of prices seems to be downward. No change was noticeable in the coal market. The demand was of the most limited character, and the quoted prices were only indifferently well sustained. There was not much inquiry for canned goods, and for most descriptions, values are simply nominal. Under the head of fruits there was nothing new to note. Oranges and lemons were again in large demand, and the advanced prices recently established were firmly adhered to. Dried fruits were generally reported quiet and firm. Only a moderate amount of trading was done in pressed hay, the Eastern demand having fallen off very materially within the past few days. As a result, a weak feeling pervades the market, and a further decline is imminent. Hides and leather were firm and unchanged. Oils, paints, and colors continue active. Prices were without material change. The market for metals and tinners' stock, to-day, exhibited a moderate degree of activity for this portion of the week, and, under more encouraging Eastern intelligence, prices were firmer, but nominally unchanged. There was again a good demand for common and medium grades of lumber, and the market was steady at the changes noted yesterday. No new features were developed in the iron, nail, naval, or wool markets,—the amount of trading being about the same as on the preceding two days. Cooperage was dull, as also potatoes and poultry. Eggs were dull at 11@12c per dozen.

Highwines were moderately active, and steady at the decline noted yesterday, sales being reported of 300 brls at 86c. Buyers only bid 85½c, early, but the market closed firm at 86c.

Lake freights were more active, but lower, at 7½c for corn, 8c for wheat, and 5c for oats to Buffalo, by sail, and 13c for corn to Oswego. Through rates were easier, but not quoted. A total of 21 charters was reported, which will carry out 517,000 bu corn from Chicago, and 128,000 bu do from Racine.

Provisions were quiet but a shade firmer under lighter receipts of hogs, though no material change was established in quotations. There was a little more disposition to fill in on the part of short operators in mess pork and lard, with but little of either offered. Dry salted meats were inactive, but firmly held. Bacon meats a shade easier. Sweet pickled hams were very firm under a good speculative demand during the entire week. Our market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $12.20@12.25; do seller July, $12.40; do seller August, at $12.60; do seller December, $12.80@12.85. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.75; do seller July, $8.70@8.72½; summer lard, $8.00@8.10. Dry salted meats, 4½@4½c for shoulders, and 6½@6½c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ½@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 9@10c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½@6c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 7½@7½c for clear; 11@12c for hams, all packed. Mess beef $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8½@8½c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork, at $12.25; 200 brls do at $12.20; 1,000 brls do seller July at $12.37½; 500 tcs do at $12.60; 500 tcs lard at $8.75; 750 tcs do at $7.25 loose; 78 tcs sweet pickled hams at 10c.

Flour was in rather better inquiry, but without much doing, there being generally a difference of 25c per brl between the views of buyers and sellers. Holders were generally firm, however, at the following quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$8.50@11.00
Red winter extras	7.50@8.50
Good to choice spring extras	7.00@8.50
Low to medium	6.00@6.75
Good to fancy Minnesotas	8.00@9.25
Spring superfines	4.50@5.50
Rye flour	4.40@4.62
Bran	14.00@14.25
Middlings	15.00@19.00

Sales were reported of 50 brls winter extras at $8.25; 300 brls spring extras, (Minn.) at $8.50; 100 brls do at $8.50; 100 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring superfine at $5.00; 60 brls rye flour at $4.60. Total, 800 brls; also 10 tons bran at $14.25; 10 tons do at $14.00, both on track.

Wheat was rather more active, and more steady, at an average advance of 1½@1½c, being reported firm in New York, with a fair export demand, to follow the 228,000 bu dropped out from that port during the week ending with last evening. Liverpool was also reported firmer, by private advices. There was not much demand for the present month, and prices were not much higher than yesterday, but the feeling of confidence in the future was shown in the fact that the market for August was discounted much less heavily than heretofore; that option showed an advance of 3@3½c per bu, selling at $1.40½@1.44½. Seller July opened at $1.50, advanced to $1.50½, and closed at $1.49½. Seller the month sold at $1.50@1.51, closing at the inside. Seller the year sold at $1.22½@1.23½. Cash sales were limited to 10,000 bu No 2 spring at $1.51; 10,800 bu do at $1.50½; 800 bu do at $1.50½; 400 bu do at $1.50. Total, 22,000 bu.

Corn was again active, principally in options, but averaged ½c lower, being depressed by two causes: The fact that 812,000 bu have been shipped out from New York within the week, double the average, and that large quantities are now moving on New York, tended to depress the Liverpool market, which was reported dull, though not lower. Then the rather awkward weather made many holders apprehensive that some of the corn in store here will get heated, and they offered it rather freely, while shippers took hold more liberally under a decline of ½c in freights, and the growing fear that the weather of this year will prove inimical to the crop. The short interest bought for next month more liberally than usual, perhaps incited thereto by the fear that the warehouses will shut down on receiving corn before long. Seller July opened at 46½c, advanced to 46½c, and closed at 46½c. Seller the month closed at 45c. Seller August sold at 48@48½c. Cash sales were reported of 10,830 bu No. 2 at 45½c; 20,000 bu do at 45½c; 85,000 bu do at 46c; 20,000 bu do at 44½c; 35,000 bu do at 45½c; 16,800 bu do at 46c, afloat; 28,000 bu do at 45½c, afloat; 10,000 bu rejected at 42c; 2,400 bu no grade at 30c, on track. Total, 198,000 bu.

Oats were moderately active, but irregular. The party running the corner on oats was paying 41c for seller June all through the session being obliged to do that or throw up the sponge; as the moment the market sinks much below that figure the firm is liable to be inundated with oats from parties who have bought the privilege of delivery at 41c. This enabled holders of car lots to demand 41c per bu for their grain, and some lots of gilt-edged receipts (not more than three days in store) obtained a little more than that figure But there was one prominent operator, not in the *Syndicate*, who was a free seller at 40c for this month, and it was popularly believed that the intends to break down the corner. The matter is however, far from decided, as it is intimated that some of the railroads are committed to the policy of bringing in no more grain of any kind at present. But it is possible to bring in oats by lake, and it is understood that a leading Milwaukee operator has secured storage room here for about 300,000 bushels of oats, which he intends to ship forthwith. The last named fact did not seem to be generally known, but there was such a wide spread feeling of confidence that the cornerer could not have it all his own way, that there were very few buyers to-day for this month's option, except the party most interested in keeping up the price. Seller July, sold at 35@35½c, closing at 35@35½c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu at 41c; 8,000 bu at 41c; 69,000 bu at 41c; 5,000 bu rejected at 34c. Total, 81,800 bu.

Rye was in better demand, and sold 1@2c higher, though buyers were very reluctant to concede the advance, and only did so late in the session. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at 74c, 1,600 bu No. 2 at 73½c, 5,000 brls at 73c, 400 brls at 72½c. Total, 7,400 bu.

Barley was again neglected, and scarcely quotable. No. 2 is nominal at 53c for regular, and 55@57c for car lots in favorite houses No 3 quoted at 45@48c. Sales were 400 bu by sample at 62c, and 400 brls at 58c. Total, 800 bu.

The demand for California flour from the eastern seaboard has been so great as to cause an advance of 50c per brl in the freight overland. It is now $3.50 per brl. The San Francisco *Market Review* says:

With continued fresh arrivals by rail overland, stocks of dry salted meats, bacon, hams, shoulders, and lard, all are accumulating rapidly, and prices shade off, so that to effect invoice sales lower prices have to be submitted to, and in some cases transactions of magnitude have been made at rates barely covering cost and charges. The consumption continues large, but the daily receipts more than keep pace therewith, particularly as car loads of meats are now coming through from Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, consigned direct to parties in Oregon, Washington Territory, and even to Victoria, British Columbia. This shows the expanding condition of the trade, and which is even reaching out to the East Indies, China, and Japan. There is not a steamer clearing for Hongkong or Yokohama that does not carry more or less bacon, hams, etc., besides butter, cheese, etc.

Walter Brown & Son's monthly wool circular contains the following:

The dullness in the wool market which we noticed in our April and May circulars, has continued unabated up to the present time, without any apparent indications of a speedy change for the better; except the fact that many manufacturers will be soon compelled, from sheer necessity, to enter the market in order to replenish their nearly exhausted supplies of raw material

The causes which have operated to depress trade are various, the most prominent being—the slight decline at London sales—the uncertainty as to the proposed reduction of duties—the unsatisfactory condition of the woollen goods market—the usual bear movement of manufacturers at the approach of a new clip, together with the large arrivals of foreign wools within a few weeks.

The long protracted dullness has developed weakness among some holders which has contributed towards bringing about a lack of confidence as to future prospects—although the more general feeling is that the bottom has been reached, and that the tendency will be towards improvement as soon as a better demand springs up.

Amid all the unfavorable circumstances which have prevailed, values have very naturally declined, and the bulk of transactions, (which have been foreign wools) have been effected at prices at which it would be impossible to replace the present stock from abroad.

In the West the disproportionate views of growers may result in a slow movement of the crop, unless there is a recurrence of the intemperate action of buyers which has been exhibited in many former years.

As yet there is but trifling movement of the new wools, and prices are not fully developed.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 8.

BUTTER—There was a fair movement in this staple, both the speculative and consumptive demands being of a liberal character, and holders of choice grades were generally firm in their views, the opinion seeming to be pretty generally prevalent, that better prices will rule, a little later in the season. Low grades were dull and easy, the supply being greatly in excess of the demand. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 18@21c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 14@16c; inferior to fair grades, 7@13c.

BAGGING—The demand for grain bags exhibits a steady increase, and, under moderate stocks and in sympathy with the Eastern market, prices are working upward. In burlaps and gunnies the movement is light and the feeling is less firm. Among the changes to-day, we note an advance of 1c in "Royal River," and a decline of 1c in single gunnies, and quote as follows: Stark, 40c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37½; American, 36c; Royal River, 37c; burlaps bags, 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market was only fairly active, but firm at the annexed range of prices: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.40; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₩ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₩ 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick, $8.00@11.00; fire clay, $4.00@6.00 ₩ brl. The following are the list prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a deduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First Quality.	Double Strength
12x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$15.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.00	15.50
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19.50
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24.50
30x50 to 32x52	...	25.50
32x54 to 34x56	...	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	...	30.00
36x58 to 40x60	...	32.00

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4½@5c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12½@15c.

BERRIES—Raspberries in good demand; offerings were light. Strawberries sold quite readily and commanded better prices. Gooseberries scarce. Sales of cases black raspberries at 30c; 11 cases at 25c; 2 cases (24 qts white) do at $7.00 per case; 3 cases strawberries at 18c; 7 cases at 20@23c; 61 cases good at 26c; 67 cases choice at 25@27c; 26 cases good at 30c; 2 cases extra at 28c; 30 cases do at 35c; 25 bu gooseberries at $2.50.

BROOM CORN—The trading in this market was of a moderate character to-day but quotations were easier: $35.50@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; burl, $180.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00, $2.45@2.70 for fair to choice medium, and $2.60@2.80 for navy.

CHEESE—The new features were developed in this market to-day. Both the interior and the local demands are fair, but the warm weather, together with the steady increasing supply, has the effect to weaken the market, and for all goods not strictly prime there is a disposition to shade prices a little. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: New York factory, new, 13@14c; Ohio factory, new, 11@12c; Western, factory, new, 11@12c.

COAL—Only a limited business was doing in this market. The following are nominal rates: Lehigh lump, $10.00; Lehigh prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.00@9.50; Briar Hill, $9.00@9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Were in light request only, and the following quotations are little more than nominal:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.60
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	2.75
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25@3.35
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30@3.40
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—We make the following changes in our price list. The demand from all quarters continues small: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard, tierces, $1.65@1.75; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.15; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The demand was small, at a range of 11@12c per dozen for choice packages.

FISH—The fish trade continues moderately active, and prices are comparatively steady at the annexed range: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No 2 bay mackerel, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.25; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; George's cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c. box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—In this branch of trade no new features were noted. The demand at present is light, and mainly confined to prunes, apples, peaches, and blackberries. The market is steady and firm at the following quotations: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@12c; French do, 14½@15c; raisins, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; Michigan, 11½@12c.

FIRE CRACKERS—The demand is active and increasing, and prices are firm at the recent advance, or at $3.00@3.15.

GREEN FRUITS—The following prices are current: Apples, $5.00@7.50; lemons, repacked, $7.00@7.50; oranges, repacked, Messina, ₩ box, $8.00@8.50.

GROCERIES—Prices were unchanged, though for coffees the feeling was firmer, as an advance of 1c has recently been established in New York. The general trade was satisfactorily active, and the prevalent feeling was one of firmness. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 26@30c; Java No. 2, 25½@26c; choice Rio, 25@25½c; prime do, 24½@25c; good do, 24½c; common do, 22½@23c; Singapore, 25@25½c; Costa Rica, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11½@11½c; A, No. 2, at 11½@11½c; B, at 11½@11½c; C, at 11½@11½c; C, at 11½@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 68@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14½@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lily, at 6½@7c; White Rose, at 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@6c; common at 5@5½c.

HAY—The hay trade was again dull to-day. The receipts are now liberal, and steadily increasing, and buyers generally are restricting their purchases to supplying immediate wants, in anticipation of a further reduction in prices. Loose descriptions on wagon are arriving fresh and prices are weak and lower. We quote: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $18.50@20.50; do, loose pressed, $18.00@19.50; prairie, pressed, $10.50@12.50. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing new was developed in connection with the hide market. There was a light supply, and a good demand at the annexed range of prices: Green butchers', 9c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 13c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 65@75c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—For Saturday a moderate amount of trading was done, and quotations ruled strong, as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c
Bar-iron	5 @ 5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Light band	6 @ 6 3-10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10@ 6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20
Russian, No. 1 stained	18
Sheet iron	6½ @ 6½ rates
Norway nail rods	8 @ 9 rates
German plow steel	10½ @ 13 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @ 12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @ 12 rates

LEATHER—The leather trade continues quiet, with prices steady and uniform. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the Boston market:

"The market increases in interest week by week. Most kinds of seasonable leather are growing in request, and we have no decline to note in prices. Manufacturers are prospecting with a view to making liberal purchases at the right time, which does not appear to be very far distant. There is quite a light stock on the market of some desirable grades.

"The light weights in the best qualities of hemlock sole are active, while the supply is short. Heavy weights and second qualities are in better request. Buffalo and damaged, which we noted last week as ½c lower, have recovered their former position. Oak moves slightly, and prices are unchanged. Union crop is rallying; there is more inquiry for it; sales have increased and prices are very firm."

We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₩ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	25@ 27
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	26@ 29
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 26
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@ 33
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.35@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@65.00
French calf, Lemoine	65.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 28 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 28 to 30 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.60@ 1.80
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade was rather quiet, but under encouraging advices prices were well sustained. The stocks are ample:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 53c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 44c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—The market was fairly active and firm at previous rates,—$5.50: 60d, $5.50; 8d ₩ keg, $5.75; 6d, ₩ keg, $6.00; 4d, ₩ keg, $6.25; 3d, ₩ keg, $7.00; fine 3d, ₩ keg, $9.25; blue 2d, common one, ₩ keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—There was a meagre demand for naval stores, but prices keep well up. We quote:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	$ 18@ 19
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	17@ 19
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	21@ 28
Marline, ₩ lb	20@ 28
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00@6.37½
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.50@7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	5.50@6.12½

OILS—Carbon, linseed, and turpentine were firmer. Other oils were easy. The general market was reasonably active, and a good feeling prevailed all around. We quote: Carbon, 23@23½c; extra winter lard oil, 90c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 90c; turpentine, 68@70c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Continue in large demand, and are firmly held at the quoted prices The stocks are in good working order. We quote:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3c

POULTRY—The demand was a shade more active, and prices for live chickens ruled firmer. Turkeys were dull. Live chickens, $3.25@4.00 per doz; live turkeys, 10@13c.

POTATOES—The general demand was small, at the following quotations: 40@50c for Western, and 30@35c for mixed Western.

SALT—Continues in good demand on shipping account, and the prevailing feeling is one of firmness. The supply is increasing: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton Adairy, $5.00 per bag.

SEEDS—With the exception of a slight decline on millet and clover grades, prices were comparatively unchanged. We quote: Millet at $1.75@2.00, and Hungarian at $2.00@2.25; timothy at $2.65@2.75 for fair to good; $1.90@3.00 for prime; clover at $5.25@5.60.

TEAS—Remain quiet and firm at former prices. We repeat our list, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@65c; good, 70@85c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@70c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—Was in moderate request at the annexed quotations:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 55@60c.

WOOD—Remains firm at unchanged prices. We quote: Beach, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—Was in better demand on shipment account, and on choice grades prices ruled a shade stronger. The supply is as yet very small. We quote as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@68
Washed, coarse	57@62
Unwashed, fine	38@45c
Unwashed, medium	40@45c
Unwashed, coarse	47@50c
Tub washed, prime condition	75@78c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@72

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending June 8.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 8.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,496	10,528	513
Tuesday	3,652	9,628	239
Wednesday	4,123	16,118	676
Thursday	3,355	14,268	640
Friday	3,373	8,170	537
Saturday	490	4,400	790
Total	17,489	63,113	3,395
Same time last week	15,808	70,668	4,273
Week before last	17,782	70,398	2,156
Week ending May 18	16,683	43,812	3,448
Total 4 weeks	67,662	247,990	13,271
Since Jan. 1, 1872	287,833	1,305,103	166,949

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,336	6,999	393
Tuesday	2,324	8,401	...
Wednesday	1,860	9,527	188
Thursday	2,665	11,183	...
Friday	3,159	10,439	...
Saturday	...	...	...
Total	12,374	46,549	581
Last week	14,231	49,696	1,022

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	—Per 100 lbs— Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	.80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.75	70
To Albany	.75	70
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	.45	55
To Dunkirk	.43½	53½
To Cleveland	.30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	.25	30

The following minimum weights are the least will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—Since the date of our last weekly review the cattle trade has been characterized by uninterrupted activity, and for the better grades of stock prices have ruled firm and higher. Notwithstanding the large number on sale (the receipts reached 17,489 head), the supply at no time proved oppressive, and a good feeling has pervaded the market throughout. The quality of the stock marketed, though fully up to the average of former years at this season, was not so good as during the preceding few weeks, the proportion of common to fair grades being noticeably more prominent. Butchers' stuff has been more plenty, and prices have eased off a little in favor of buyers. Stock steers are still scarce, and prices keep up, ruling firm at $4.00@5.25 for common light thin to choice smooth, even lots, averaging 1,000 lbs and upward. The first through drove of Texas cattle arrived yesterday. They are in poor condition, and have not yet found a buyer. Veal calves continue in active request, and sell readily at $4.00@6.00,—the outside quotation for choice light.

To-day the market was quiet, with prices steady and firm for good to choice grades, but weak and a shade lower for common and medium.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,350 lbs and upward	$6.87½@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	6.50@6.75
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	6.00@6.37½
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.62½@5.87½
Medium Class—Medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.75@5.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.00@5.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.25@4.00

HOGS—The arrivals during the past week have been 63,113, against 70,668 last week, and 70,398 week before last. There are few new features to note in connection with the hog market. The receipts continue large, but the demand is steadily active and prices remain comparatively steady at $3.50@3.95 for inferior mixed to choice smooth even lots. The bulk of the week's business, however, was transacted within the range of $3.70@3.90. New York and Boston buyers have been the principal operators, though considerable purchases were made by buyers from other points.

To-day there was a fair demand, and, as the receipts were light, prices were fully sustained, at $3.50@3.70 for inferior to common, at $3.75@3.80 for medium and at $3.85@3.95 for good to choice.

SHEEP—Only 3,395 sheep were received during the past week. This number proved only about sufficient to satisfy local wants, and prices have ruled steady and firm in consequence. Common to choice mutton sheep, sheared, are salable at $4.50@6.00, while common to choice wooled command $6.50@8.00. Lambs are more plenty and are selling a little lower, $3.00@4.00 per head being the prices current.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 8.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet m	2,867	1,440
Shingles, m	2,700	819
Lath, pieces m	240	2,920

CARGOES—The market was again quiet, and prices were without material alteration. The receipts were meagre. Shingles and lath ruled firm. At the close only two cargoes were left over.

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$18.00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16.00@17.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@14.00
Common mixed lumber	11.00@12.50
Joist and scantling	11.00@11.50
Shingles	2.75@3.60
Lath	3.00@3.12½
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₩ m	$2.75
Ludington, ₩ m	2.50
Pentwater, ₩ m	2.25
Muskegon, ₩ m	2.00@2.25
White Lake, ₩ m	2.25
Grand River, ₩ m	2.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₩ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	10
Two Rivers—Lumber ₩ m	2.25
Ahnepee—Wood, per cord	2.75
Ahnepee—Railroad ties	9
Ahnepee—Cedar posts	3½@4
Ahnepee—Shingles	2.75@3.00
Menominee	...
Oconto	3.50

Sales were:

Cargo prop Oconto, from Depere, 400 m ordinary A shingles, at $2.80. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo prop Truesdell, to arrive from Depere, 200 m choice A shingles, at $3.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Jones, from Muskegon, 31 m ft strips and 36 m ft boards at $16.00; 6 m lath at $3.00. Sold by J. Fraser.

Cargo schr Ostrich, to arrive from Oconto, 200 m ft strips and boards at $14.50; 30 m lath at $3.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

AT THE YARDS,

the demand was active, particularly on interior account, and the market was firm at the following range of prices:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	18.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@16.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Dry do	15.00@16.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 26 feet	16.00@25.00
Pickets, square	15.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	18.00@22.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2.00
Sawed shingles A or star	3.50@3.75

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	35.00@40.00
Black walnut (clear)	60.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	35.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Following are the quotations now current:

A or star shingles	$3.00@3.12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 8.—East Liberty cattle market slow; arrivals heavy; best 6½@7½c; stock ers at 4½@5½c; prospects slow. Sheep market slow; arrivals light; prospects slow; best, 6@6½c; medium at 5@5½c; common, 4½@5c. Hog market full; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $4.40 to $4.50; Yorkers, $4.10 to $4.20; prospects slow.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 8.—Consols, 92⅞ for money; 92⅞@92⅞ for account. American securities steady; bonds of '62, 90½; do '65, 91½; do '67, 94; 10-40s, 89½.

FRANKFORT, June 8.—Bonds of '62, 96½.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 11½; Orleans, 11½@11½; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales; shipments from Bombay since last report, 39,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 12s 7d. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Cheese, 63s. Cumberland middles, 29s; short ribs, 32s 9d.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, June 8.—Beeves—Receipts, 8,840 head. The market continued active and strong at yesterday's prices, ½c higher on extra and ½c on medium grades. Although the receipts were very large, the demand was also good, and none remain unsold. Seventy-five loads to arrive on Saturday. J. Monroe sold 120 Illinois, av. 1,400 lbs, at $7.40; 28, av. 1,450 lbs, at 7½c; 30, av. 1,150 lbs, at 7@7½c; 160, av. 1,200 lbs, at 6½@7c; 114, av. 1,300 lbs, at 7@7½c; 30, av. 1,350 lbs, at 7@7½c; 17, av. 1,300 lbs, at 7½c. P. McCaffrey sold 131 Ohio and Illinois, av. 1,200 lbs, at 6½@7½c; 48 Texans, fed in Illinois, av. 1,220 lbs, at 6½c. Henry Rosenthal sold 36 Texans, av 1,080 lbs, at $6.80; 90, av 1,400 lbs, at 7½c; 20, av 1,450 lbs, at 7½c; 36 stillers, av 1,200 lbs, at 7½c; 16, av 1,300 lbs, at 7½c; S. Clark, 35 New York bulls, av 1,250 lbs, at 5½@6c; 36, av 1,200 lbs, at 6½c; 36, av 1,120 lbs, at 5½c; 18, av 1,100 lbs, at 6½c; P. Eastman, 30 Illinois, av 1,200 lbs, at 7½c; 70, av 1,240 lbs, at 7@7½c; M. White, 14 New York oxen, av 1,600 lbs, at 7c; M. Kirchway, 15 Missouri, av 1,040 lbs, at 6½c; 16 Ohio, av 1,240 lbs, at $7.35; 15 Kansas, av 1,270 lbs, at 7½c; 60, av 1,390 lbs, at $7.60; 15 Illinois, av 1,080 lbs, at 6½c; 48 Michigan oxen, av 1,290 lbs, at 6½c; M. Galluce, 18 Illinois, av 1,060 lbs, at 6½c; Livingstone & Rosenthal, 18 Texas, av 1,020 lbs, at 6c; 18, av 1,100 lbs, at $6.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000. Market quiet and dull at yesterday's and last week's prices. Ohio shorn, av 80 lbs, 6½@7c; av 95 lbs, 7½c; av 88 lbs, 7½c; Canada, av 100 lbs, 7½c; Ohio lambs, av 45 lbs, 10@11c; New York, av 50 lbs, 12@13c.

Veal calves active at 6½@8c for av 150 lbs.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; no sales.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Dry goods are slow sale in every kind, with the exception of the best brands of bags, which move freely west to supply the grain trade. The advance is rapidly paid. In printing cloths there has been no changes. No sudden alteration is expected, owing to quietness in prints and domestics. Calicoes are stationary. In prints but little is doing, and they are quoted as follows: Albion solid, 12c; Amoskeag, 10@10½c; Gloucester, 11½c; Lodie, 11c; Merrimac D. K., 12c; Simpson, black and white, 11½c. Brown sheetings and shirtings—Atlantic A, 36-inch, 14½c; Great Falls M, 36 inch, 14c; Mount Vernon C, 12c; Utica, 36-inch, 18c. Bleached sheetings—Amoskeag, 46-inch, 18½c; Pepperell, 6 4, 27½c. Foreign goods are quiet, but the lessening in importation for the week by more than $500,000 in value, as compared with the corresponding week last year, has the effect of giving encouragement to importers in refusing the past low prices.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 8.—COTTON—Less active; middling upland, 26½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.95@6.25; common to good extra, $6.75@7.35; good to choice, $7.40@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.30@9.75; St. Louis, $8.60@12.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat firm; shippers holding off; No. 1 spring, $1.74@1.76; No. 2, $1.69@1.73; winter red Western, $1.92@2.00; amber, $2.03@2.05; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat, $1.72; No. 1 Milwaukee in store. $1.75. Rye dull; Western, 92@93c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn less active and lower; receipts, 199,000 bu; Western mixed steamer, 63@65c; sail, 68@70c; yellow Western, 70@71½c. Oats higher and fairly active; receipts, 35,000 bu; Western, 52@54c; Ohio, 55@58½c.

EGGS—Quiet; prime Western, 15@15½c.

HOPS—Firm; 25@65c for 1871; 10@30c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869; 5@12c for 1868.

LEATHER—Steady, at 27½@29c; Orinoco, 26½@27c.

WOOL—Quiet; Ohio, 77½c; unwashed, 56c; pulled, 70@75c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Rice, 8½@9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer; mess, $13.40@13.45. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firmer; hams, 9½@10½c; shoulders, 5½@5½c. Middles dull and unchanged. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 11@20c.

CHEESE—Quiet; new, 11@12c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm at $1.88@1.90. Corn steady at 51@52c. Rye steady at 90@95c. Oats steady at 43@46c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal. Lard in light demand but holders firm; summer, 8½c.; kettle, 8½c. Bulk meats quiet and held firm at yesterday's prices; no sales. Bacon quiet; held firm at 5@7@7½c.

HOGS—Firm at $3.80@4.20.

WHISKEY—Firm at 86c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour a shade firmer, but unchanged. Wheat held higher; nothing done. Corn steady at 53c. Oats firm at 44c.

PETROLEUM—In good demand; refined, 20½@21c for car lots, and 21½@22c for trade lots.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 8.—TOBACCO—Very firm; sales, 140 hhds; lugs, 7½@8½c; common leaf to good cutting, 9½@71c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady at unchanged prices.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 8—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand, and 1@2c higher; extra white Michigan, $1.96; amber Michigan, $1.88; No. 2 red, $1.80@1.81. Corn in good demand, and a shade better; high mixed, 53@53½c; low do, 52½@53c; Michigan, 52½c; no grade, 46½@47c. Oats a shade better at 44@44½; No. 2, 41c; Michigan, 41½@41½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; vessels scarce. To Buffalo, 3½c; Oswego, 7½c; Kingston, 8c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8—PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at 12.75; all others unchanged, and repeat yesterday's prices.

MONETARY—Sterling 25; sight, ½@½ premium; gold, 113½.

COTTON—Dull; sales 800 bales good ordinary at 22½c; low middlings, 24½c; middlings, 25½c. Receipts, 108 bales; exports coastwise, 3,945 bales; stock, 41,334 bales.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, quiet; No 1 Milwaukee, held at $1.85. Corn, dull; No. 2 61c; yellow, 65c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.47½; No 2, $1.45½. Oats firm; No. 2, 35c. Corn in fair demand but lower; No. 2 mixed, 45c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 72c. Barley dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c; Oswego, 15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 52,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 60,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn—White Southern strong and active. 78@80c; mixed Western dull at 67@68c. Oats dull; Western mixed, 51@52c; white, 53@54c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal.

BUTTER—Steady; fair demand.

WHISKEY—Quiet; 92@92½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $6.00@6.75; extra, $7.00@7.50. Wheat in buyers' favor; red, $2.10; amber, $2.15. Rye nominal at $1.00. Corn firm; yellow, 67@68c; mixed Western, 71c for August delivery. Oats steady, at 55@58c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; $14.00@14.25. Lard, 9@9½c.

WHISKEY—Firm; 93c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat 1c better; extra, $1.94; No. 1, $1.89; Treadwell $1.88; amber, $1.83@1.84. Corn 1c better; No. 1, 55c. Oats steady; mixed State, 42c.

RECEIPTS—2,000 brls flour; 3,000 bu wheat. [illegible]

SHIPMENTS—2,000 brls flour, 3,000 bu wheat.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 8.—COTTON—Quiet; low middling, 24½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn lower; yellow, 60c. Oats easier at 51@52c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 5½c; clear sides, 7½c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... June 8.

Schr Jennie and Annie, Cleveland, 480 tons block stone.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Prop St. Clair, Sturgeon Bay, 235 m lumber.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 m lumber.
Scow Lilly Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 70 m lumber.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 130 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 150 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Schr Tri Color, Holland, 32 m staves.
Schr Roeder, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr E. Harmon, Buffalo, 502 tons coal.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr M. Dall, McCarthy's Pier, 50 cds wood.
Schr Frank W. Gifford, Erie, 801 tons coal.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 190 m lumber.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 12 m lath.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 15 sacks wool, 21 pkgs butter, 48 bu oats, and sundries.
Bark S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 4,000 brls salt.
Bark Maria Martin, Erie, 821 tons coal.
Bark Live Oak, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Bark Elva, Windmill Pier, 50 cds wood.
Bark Autares, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Bark W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 112 cds wood.
Bark Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Bark Wm. Morse, Port Clinton, 99 yds gravel.
Bark Wend the Wave, Erie, 489 tons coal.
Bark Moss, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Bark Three Bells, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Bark Gesine, Squire's Pier, 80 cds wood.
Bark Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Bark J. Dresden, Mack's Pier, 75 cds wood.
Bark E. G. Gray, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Scow Wm Bates, Benton Harbor, 40 cds wood.
Scow Three Bells, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.
Brig Commerce, Menominee, 240 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 40 cds wood.

CLEARED ... June 8.

Schr Alice, Buffalo, 19,600 bu corn.
Schr Evaline, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.
Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, 12,485 bu corn, 300 brls flour, 32 brls pork, 3 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Brig N. M. Standart, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Pandora, Kingston, 15,686 bu corn.
Schr Presto, Collingwood, 11,211 bu corn.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 70 brls pork, 10 brls beef, and sundries.
Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 300 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 50 bu oats.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, sundries.
Schr Willis, Buffalo, 17,128 bu corn.
Schr Jura, Port Colborne, 15,944 bu corn.
Bark Montmorency, Kingston, 20,180 bu corn.
Bark Harvey Bissell, Buffalo, 33,500 bu corn.
Bark Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 8 bdls broom corn.
Bark Kate Darley, Buffalo, 27,084 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 8.—We note the following charters: To Buffalo—Jura, Guiding Star, Favor to ..., Props James Fisk, Jr., Alice Richards, Cuba, Schrs Camden, Concord, and Banner, corn at 7½c; Homer and Summer Cloud, corn, same; bark Northwest, corn on owners' account. Yesterday p. m., Hippogriff, Bissell, Kate Darley, corn at 8c. To Kingston—Yesterday p. m., schr Montmorency, corn at 14c. From Racine to Buffalo—Tyson, Robinson, El Dorado, Flier, and Montgomery, corn at 8c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, June 8.—UP—Props Mary Ward, Raleigh, and Meteor; bark Sweden; schrs J. W. Nicholas, Maid of the Mist; White Squall, George Wrenn, and Bentley.

DOWN—Props Passaic, Mary Jareck, and barge China; schrs Fred Morse, Senator, Kimball, Lucy Clark, Star of Hope, Fayette Brown, E. L. Cummins, Merick, Truman Moss, and Frank Crawford.

WIND—Southwest.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The propeller Cuba, of the Union Steamboat Line, is in port for the first time. She hails from Buffalo.

—Wind, on Saturday, west; same yesterday.

—The water in the river on Saturday was rather high.

—The tug L. H. Bolle, in towing out the schooner Pentwater, last week, capsized. The North Star has arrived here.

—The steamer Detroit was in port yesterday for the first time.

NEW ADMIRALTY RULES.—The rules adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States have been recently changed, and so amended as to give increased security and a better remedy in all cases where supplies, repairs, and other necessaries are furnished to vessels. The rule, as it formerly stood, gave a lien only where the vessel was owned in another State, or in a foreign country; but as it now stands, the remedy against the vessel is given regardless of her ownership.

Rule 12 is amended so as to read as follows, the words inclosed in parentheses being stricken out:

"In all suits by material men for supplies or repairs, or other necessaries (for a foreign ship or for a ship in a foreign port) the libellant may proceed against the ship and freight in rem, or against the master or owner alone in personam. (And the like proceeding in personam, but not in rem, shall apply to cases of domestic ships for supplies, repairs, or other necessaries.)"

TUG E. P. DORR.—Captain Thomas Dowlin has just brought out the tug E. P. Dorr, and has refitted her in the best style, at an expense of some $3,000. She will take her place to-day in the regular Tug Association, and will be ready to do good service during the season.—*Cleveland Herald, June 6.*

WATER-LOGGED.—The bark American Giant, laden with West India staves, from Bay City, experienced quite stormy weather Tuesday forenoon, just above Fort Stanley. The heavy sea caused her to leak badly, and washed away her deck-load, consisting of about 25,000 staves. She reached the lower pier in a water logged condition, in tow of the Mendota, yesterday afternoon. A tug with pumps has been sent to her relief. There was no insurance.—*Buffalo Express, June 6.*

GOOD SAILING.—The schooner Nellie Weaver, which freights timber from Bay City to Tonawanda, recently made the round trip between those ports in eight and a half days.

DETROIT MATTERS.—The *Post*, of Thursday, contained the following items:

The propeller Merchant has come out of dry dock, and is taking on the cargo which was lightered from her and landed here. Her repairs have been of the most substantial kind, and she is again in good sailing trim

The steamship Gordon Campbell, which grounded in the old channel at the St. Clair Flats early Tuesday morning, has, after a sojourn of 24 hours, been got afloat, and has since passed down.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POST OFFICE SITE AT ST. LOUIS.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—William McKee and James Richardson, of St. Louis, who have been here for some time as a self-constituted delegation in behalf of the Post Office in that city, have finally persuaded Secretary Boutwell to condemn the block between Seventh and Eighth streets and Washington and Christy avenues as a site for the Government buildings, in addition to the sites heretofore authorized to be condemned.

[To the Associated Press.]

BOUNDARY SURVEY.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A detail of officers of the Engineer Corps is announced for duty on the joint commission to survey the boundary line along the 49th parallel, in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 19.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A very large number of visitors called at the Executive Mansion to-day, including many delegates of the Philadelphia Convention, from the Southern States. About forty members of the National Typographical Union, which has been in session at Richmond, also called.

BILLS APPROVED

The President has approved a large number of bills, among them an act relative to homestead settlers burned out in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The balance in the Treasury of the United States to-day, is: Currency, $5,557,722; coin, $87,859,766, including $25,883,560 in certificates.

NOMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day nominated William H. Chesebrough Assistant Secretary of Legation at London *vice* Max. Woodhull, resigned.

THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Neither the British Legation nor the Department of State has advices from London of a decisive character concerning the additional article to the Treaty of Washington. Minister Schenck again telegraphs, reiterating his opinion that it will be accepted, and in this the official authorities here coincide. Secretary Fish called on the President this morning, and had a brief conversation on the subject.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A Washington special gives the text of Minister Schenck's note to Earl Granville, which concludes as follows: "I am now authorized, in a telegraphic despatch, received to-day, from Mr. Fish, to say that the Government of the United States regards the new rule contained in the proposed article as a consideration for, and to be accepted as a final settlement of, three classes of indirect claims put forth in the case of the United States, to which the Government of Great Britain has objected." The despatch says: "The authority of General Schenck to communicate to Lord Granville the views of his Government as to the meaning of the supplementary article was not intended to cover any written communication to help the Gladstone Ministry in their contest with their opponents in Parliament. The President considers it compromising to the honor of the country to give a written pledge in advance of what the new treaty is to mean. Our Government insists that the article explains itself; and to-day Mr. Fish, who is sick and worried by the anxieties of the situation, telegraphs to General Schenck that the captious criticisms of the British Cabinet on the Senate's article were exhausting the patience of the Government and country, and were involving the chances of a settlement of the question. The new article can be ratified, if submitted before the Senate adjourns on Monday, but any amendments or explanations insisted upon by Great Britain would make its ratification impossible."

NEW YORK, June 8.—The London *Telegraph* of May 28 states that Commissioners Cohen and Young, appointed by the Board of Trade to examine the claims in the American case, consider that the total claims, amounting to $17,800,000, will be amply met by $8,000,000. The report of the Admiralty Commissioners on claims for expenses incurred by the United States Navy in pursuit of Confederate cruisers concludes that the great part of the claims of $7,000,000 is inadmissable, and that if Great Britain be held liable for the four cruisers, the Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Shenandoah, the amount could not exceed $1,500,000.

CONFERENCE REPORTS AGREED TO.

Both Houses have agreed to the conference report on the bill paying the awards of the Southern Claims Commissioners, and it now goes to the President.

The conference reports on the River and Harbor and the Fortification Appropriation bills have been agreed to by both Houses. The only appropriation bill now not signed or ready to be signed by the President is the Sundry Civil bill.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

THE ENFORCEMENT BILL

WASHINGTON, June 8.

The session of Friday night was devoted to debate on the Enforcement bill, which was offered as an amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. SALISBURY spoke against the amendment.

At 2:30 a. m., a motion to adjourn was made, which, after colloquy, was lost.

Mr. TIPTON, at some length, opposed the enforcement of the amendment.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, protested against such legislation. He, as well as Mr. Tipton, argued that, under the rule excluding new legislation and amendments not germane to the bill before the Senate, this amendment ought not to be received.

Another motion to adjourn was at 3:10 a. m. put and lost, and Mr. Hamilton resumed. He contended that Maryland would indorse the Baltimore nominees, and the forty thousand negro Republican votes of the State would be outvoted by white Democrats.

Messrs. STEVENSON, EDMUNDS, and STOCKTON continued.

At 5:30 Mr. HILL suggested recess, but it was not entertained.

At 6:55 a motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was lost.

Mr. SUMNER sent up his supplementary Civil Rights bill, as an amendment. The Chair ruled it out of order. Mr. Sumner appealed, and his appeal was tabled.

Mr. Kellogg's enforcement amendment was then adopted—yeas, 31; nays, 11. Several amendments were offered, but tabled. The bill then passed—yeas, 32; nays, 10.

A Conference Committee on the bill was then appointed, and at 9 o'clock this morning the Senate adjourned until 6 this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 6 p. m.

Mr. ANTHONY was chosen President *pro tem.*

THANKS TO SPEAKER COLFAX.

Resolutions of thanks to Vice President Colfax, for the courtesy, dignity, ability, and impartiality exhibited by him as presiding officer, were unanimously passed.

REBATE ON DUTIES.

The House bill refunding duties on goods in bond on August 1, 1872, was passed.

PRIVATE MEMORIAL.

The memorial of Anna Ella Carroll, asking compensation for valuable information furnished the War Department during the war, was ordered printed.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The bill authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to the Vienna International Exhibition in 1873 was passed.

CONFERENCE REPORTS.

The Conference report on the bill to pay claims allowed by the Southern Claims Commission was agreed to.

The report of the Committee on the Investigation of Indian Frauds was ordered printed.

The Conference report on the Fortification Appropriation was agreed to.

Filibustering continued until 9:50 p. m., when the Committee of Conference reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Messrs. SPENCER and ALCORN opposed the adoption of the report, both opposing the reduction of the appropriation for Mobile harbor.

Mr. COLE said the Committee evidently devoted its principal attention to the harbors of Michigan.

The report was nonconcurred in.

SENATOR VICKERS.

A resolution to pay Senator Vickers for the year commencing March 4, 1867, was passed.

After some debate on the Anacostia Railroad bill, the Senate, without action, went into Executive Session, and afterward adjourned to 9 a. m. on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PENSIONS.

The conference report on the bill increasing pensions for disabilities was agreed to.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

The bill to remove the political disabilities of Jabez L. Curry, of Richmond, Va., was passed, with amendments adding the names of half a dozen other residents of Virginia, and of C. G. Memminger, of Charleston, South Carolina.

RIGHT OF WAY.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting the right of way to the Eastern Nevada Railroad Company. Passed.

LANDS RESTORED TO MARKET.

Mr. DUNNELL, from the same Committee, reported a substitute for the Senate bill restoring to market all lands remaining undisposed of in the reservation of the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians in Michigan. Passed.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The amendments of the Senate to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill having been sent to the House, Mr. Garfield moved that they be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

This was opposed by Mr. BROOKS, on the ground that it would be facilitating the passage of a bill with an objectionable amendment known as the Enforcement act.

The SPEAKER, in reply to a question, stated that the bill was now on the Speaker's table, and could not be reached without a two-thirds majority, while it would require only a majority vote to pass it if it came from the Committee on Appropriations.

HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

The bill restoring the right of homestead entry to certain soldiers and sailors who had forfeited that right on technical grounds, was passed.

SUNDRY AND APPROPRIATION.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. GARFIELD moved, at 3:30 p. m., to proceed to business on the Speaker's table—a motion which required only a majority vote, and which would enable the House to reach the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. This motion started a filibustering movement on the part of the Democrats, commencing with a motion by Mr. HOLMAN, that the House take a recess until 7 p. m., and one by Mr. ELDRIDGE that the House adjourn—on each of which motions the yeas and nays were demanded. After wasting another hour in voting yeas and nays, Mr. GARFIELD moved to non-concur in the Senate amendments and refer them to a conference Committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL favored the motion.

Mr. BECK stated that the Democrats would vote for everything but the bayonet amendment, and suggested that the Committee on Appropriations take the bill as it now stood, with the exception of that obnoxious amendment, pass it as the original bill, and send it to the Senate.

Mr. GARFIELD said the objection to that was that many other amendments ought not to be agreed to. They increased the appropriation by $1,800,000.

Mr. BECK thought it better to let that amount be wasted than to place bayonets at every polling place in the country.

Mr. FARNSWORTH argued that the minority would have the same chance of defeating this legislation after the report of the Conference Committee as now, and it was not at all certain that the Senate would not recede from the objectionable amendment. After a further colloquy, an attempt to effect an amicable compromise failed, and the weary routine of calling the yeas and nays on dilatory motions was resumed. Finally, a motion to take a recess was agreed to.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend the rules. Adopted.

A motion non-concurring in the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, refer them to a Conference Committee, and then take a recess until 8 o'clock on Monday morning, was agreed to.

Messrs. Garfield, Palmer, and Niblack were appointed as a Conference Committee.

At 10 p. m. the House took a recess until 8 o'clock Monday morning.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 8.—The session of the National Assembly to-day was mainly devoted to debate on the Army bill. Thiers participated in the discussion, and made the principal speech. He solemnly proclaimed that France desires a long peace with all nations, and opposed the views of General Trochu on the bill. On the conclusion of the debate the amendment of General Trochu, reducing the term of service in the army from five years, as provided by the bill, to three, with a proviso that the term be reduced to two years for meritorious conduct, was rejected, by a vote of 462 to 228.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 8.—The *Telegraph* says it has reason to believe that the negotiations with the United States, relative to a definite settlement of the consequential damages controversy, is progressing satisfactorily.

CANADA.

Alleged Abduction of a Criminal—The Case of the American Schooner Enola C.

LONDON, Ont., June 8.—Considerable excitement was caused here by the alleged abduction of an American, named Rufus Bratton, charged with robbing a Post Office near Hillsboro, N. C. He was seized at this place by a party under command of a detective officer, taken to Detroit under the influence of chloroform, and from there sent to North Carolina. The facts have been represented to the Dominion Government by a legal firm, and extradition demanded.

BOSTON, June 8.—One of the charterers and crew of the schooner Enola C, seized in Trinity Bay by a Canadian revenue cutter, has arrived at Gloucester, Mass., and made an affidavit of the particulars of the seizure before Collector Bobson, which has been forwarded to Washington. The affidavit shows that the Enola C committed no violations of the fishery laws until misled by the officers of the Canadian vessel into the belief that the Washington Treaty had been ratified, and they had a right to fish in shore. After the seizure the Americans learned that they had been purposely misled, both as to the character of the Canadian vessel and the *status* of the Treaty question. The Commander of the revenue cutter, when charged with duplicity, replied that he had no right to give Americans information; they must look out for themselves.

A Tornado in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—A special to the *Enquirer*, from Bellefontaine, says a tornado passed that vicinity last night, tearing up trees and unroofing houses in the towns of Quincy and De Graff. Quincy was nearly destroyed, and fifty persons were injured. At De Graff ten or twelve buildings were blown down, and the Methodist church destroyed. Many dwellings were unroofed. Mrs. Rohl and two children were killed. The time of the tornado was half-past 6 in the evening.

Turners' Festival at Des Moines.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, June 8.—The three days' festival of the Upper Mississippi District of Turners commenced in this city to-day. A large number of delegates have arrived. A grand concert was given this evening, and arrangements are all made for a fine entertainment on the grounds of the Des Moines Park on Monday next.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:00 p m	*2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:00 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	10:30 p m	6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	3:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:30 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	9:00 p m	6:30 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*7:40 a m	*8:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*‡6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†9:00 a m	‡7:30 p m
Pacific Express	†5:15 p m	‡6:30 a m
Fast Line	†9:00 p m	‡8:00 a m
Mail	4:50 a m	‡6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:45 p m	‡9:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:00 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	†7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:35 p m	*10:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	*2:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:30 p m	*9:15 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	*10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*4:30 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	*7:05 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‖ Saturdays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†9:15 p m	*7:30 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Cairo Express	†9:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Keokuk Passenger	*9:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Gilman Passenger	*3:15 p m	*9:20 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:47 a m
do do do	*7:00 a m	*8:50 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*2:50 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*4:50 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*6:50 p m
do do do	*6:15 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p. m. § On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

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HALLOCK & WHEELER, 32 West Randolph st.
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BLISS & SNOW, 62 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMANN & CO., 15 W. Randolph.
STYLES & FOWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 290 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 169 Wabash av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 156 State st.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 417 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 320 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market.
THOS. PEARCE & SONS, 224 Mich. av. cor. Harmon.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 82 Randolph nr. Wabash-av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 388 and 392 Wabash-av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 223 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 228 East Washington st.
E. B. TAYLOR, 35 Market, Room 19, Central Block.
Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 137 East Madison-st.
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FRENCH & CO., 337 Wabash-av.
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HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
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MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
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A. S. REBER, 500 Wabash av.
Dental Depot.
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Monday Morning, June 10, 1872.

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ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE Liberal Republican Convention, Held at Cincinnati, May 1, 2, and 3, 1872.

[Official Copy.]

Address to the People of the United States.

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurping powers not granted by the Constitution; it has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of Constitutional Government, and the liberties of the citizen.

The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends.

He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest.

He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of corruption and personal influence, and has interfered, with tyrannical arrogance, in the political affairs of States and municipalities.

He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example.

He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office.

The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs, and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendency.

They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people.

They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own advantage; they have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts of the Southern people by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is so indispensable to a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to revive a patriotic and hopeful national feeling.

They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of Executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freemen; they have sought to silence the voice of just criticism and stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline.

They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people.

Resolutions.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any re-opening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the Nation a return to the methods of peace and the Constitutional limitations of power.

5. The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government.

6. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station shall become again a place of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are, in our midst, honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional Districts, and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from Executive interference or dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly-earned fame or the full rewards of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendships of peace, by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or submit to what is wrong.

13. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

THE LAST STRUGGLE.

To-day at noon is the time set for the adjournment of Congress. All business has been transacted except the passage of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill,—the bill which is kept back in order to include all the items forgotten in the other appropriation bills. There is a rule in the Senate which prohibits any amendment to be made to an appropriation bill, not an appropriation, or which contemplates general legislation. The House having refused to pass the bill to revive the act conferring upon the President the power to suspend the *habeas corpus* and take military possession of any State at his discretion during the Presidential campaign, the majority in the Senate proposed to add that bill to the Appropriation bill. Mr. Colfax being unwilling to decide that the amendment was in order, he was got out of the chair, and old Pomeroy was put in. Pomeroy decided the amendment to be in order, and it only required a majority vote to sustain the decision. The Senate sat up all night to pass the bill with that amendment in it. The House, however, rejected the amendment, and referred the bill to a Conference Committee. The House then adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock. There is a clear majority in the House opposed to this high-handed legislation, but the question is, will the House or will the Senate give way in order to save the Appropriation bill? There are but three hours of session; it takes twenty minutes to call the yeas and nays in the House. To take nine votes will occupy all the time of the session that is left. There is a determined opposition in the House to this extraordinary law, and it is to be hoped it will be successful in shielding the Republican party from the responsibility of passing it. The desperation of the Grant faction is shown in the intense struggle they are making to put the elections in the hands of the military authorities. Under this act the President may arrest and hold without bail any person advocating Greeley's election in any State. The law makes him sole judge of the cause for suspending the *habeas corpus* and setting aside the Government of any State, North as well as South.

TRIFLING EXPEDIENTS.

We have received, during the last ten days, a number of printed documents, all proposing and suggesting some expedient to be adopted by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in order to avoid the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and thereby elect Grant and Wilson. The inspiration of these papers seems to be located in New Jersey, and we, therefore, assume that some one in New Jersey has some aspirations which expect to be recognized at Baltimore.

The plan is, that in each State there be some process adopted by which each voter shall designate the person whom he prefers for President and Vice President, and, after the election, whoever shall have the popular majority shall be voted for by the electors in December. This is about as deliberate a method to divide and defeat the opposition to Grant as can be devised. It means the withdrawal of all candidates and running the campaign without any ticket, other than anti-Grant. In New Jersey, for instance, if a majority of the voters shall indicate Governor Randolph as their candidate, and scattering voters in all other parts of the country should also indicate Randolph, and, in this manner, he should get a larger vote than any other opposition candidate, then Governor Randolph is to be made President. Another suggestion is, that the Baltimore Convention shall direct that Greeley tickets shall be run in some States, Randolph tickets in others, Kerr tickets in some States, Adams tickets, and Voorhees tickets, and Davis tickets, and Marble tickets, and Pomeroy tickets, and then, after the election, if Grant is not elected, the opposition is to select which of these persons shall be President.

This may as well be pronounced at once as rank stupidity, only explainable on the ground of a purpose to elect Grant and Wilson. It is a weak invention to defeat not only the expressed wishes of ninety-nine hundredths of the Democratic party, but to prevent the whole American people from taking the election out of the hands of broken down politicians, and choosing an Executive directly by the people.

There can be no such thing as half-a-dozen candidates running in partnership. The men who oppose Horace Greeley have no other purpose than to re-elect Grant, and their invention to have a third or half-a-dozen candidates will deceive no person, nor will it hide the real purpose sought. The Democrats of Illinois have a clear understanding of the issue; they know that the next President must be Grant or Greeley, and therefore propose to go to work at once for Greeley, leaving all those opposed to him to vote for Grant.

A MODEL OFFICE-HOLDER.

The Office-Holders' Convention at Philadelphia selected William H. Kemble as the Pennsylvania member of their National Committee. In 1867, this man Kemble wrote the following letter, which may account for the admiration entertained for him by the office-holders:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, March, 1867.

MY DEAR TITIAN: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend, Mr. George O. Evans. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands addition, division, and silence. Yours, W. H. KEMBLE.
To TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington, D. C.

There is no doubt of the qualifications of Kemble. He is the right man in the right place. In fact, his terse statement of principles ought to have secured him a seat higher up,—among the Caseys, and Murphys, and Leets, where he could have brought his qualifications into full play. The ability to put through claims of magnitude against the Treasury would have made him an invaluable auxiliary to the Chorpennings and Secors. Addition would have helped to swell his own gains, and division would have increased his employer's resources. The Grant office-holders know the value of these arithmetical facts, and are adepts in them. They have added fraud to fraud and corruption to corruption. They have added to the debts of the Southern States until the sum total is so far up in the millions it can never be paid. They have added to their own gains by setting down tens and carrying hundreds. They have divided the Republican party. They have divided offices. They have divided plunder. Whatever things have been indivisible have been added in a lump, and whatever things could not be increased by addition have been divided and thus disposed of. For four years these operations in addition and division have been kept up, with what result the people too well know. We are surprised, therefore, that a man like Kemble, with such marked arithmetical talent, so thoroughly filling the first requisites of a Grant office-holder, should have been assigned to a place on the National Committee, where he cannot bring these shining talents into full play. The management of a Custom House, a fat berth in the Treasury Department, or a seat in the Cabinet, was the very least that should have been done for Kemble. Such talents as he possesses should not have been allowed to rust for want of use. Lastly, he has the virtue of silence. Few of the office-holders have this qualification in perfection. They are good adders and good dividers, but talk too much, and have not the skill to cover their tracks. As a member of Grant's Committee, he cannot accomplish much, and we, therefore, gratuitously call attention to his letter, that, between now and November, he may be allowed an opportunity to exercise his rare talents in addition, division, and silence, in some more prolific place than a membership on the Grant Committee. After November he will have no opportunity, and justice, though tardy, should be shown him.

There is to be a Convention of the Democratic editors of this State at Peoria, on Wednesday, the 12th. The purpose of the Convention is to counsel and agree upon united action with respect to political affairs. The unanimity of the Democratic papers of this State is only seriously disturbed by one paper, but that one undertakes to read all the rest out of the party. It demands that the Democracy shall hold an equivocal position, that Grant's election may be rendered a certainty. Mr. Voorhees, having lost his tail in the Grant trap, thinks all other Democrats should pass through the same abbreviating process. So, a few nominally Democratic papers, having become Grant auxiliaries, insist that all other Democratic papers shall do the same. The Peoria Convention will settle that question in a manner that will admit of no future doubt or controversy.

THE NEW REVENUE LAW.

We have already published that part of the new Revenue law which relates to tariff rates. That part which relates to the tax on spirits and tobacco, and other objects of internal taxation, provides: That the existing law be amended so as to change the present tax on distilled spirits from 50 to 70 cents per gallon.

On all wines, liquors or compounds called wine, but not made of grapes grown in the United States, and on all liquors not made from grapes, &c., grown in the United States, a tax at the rate of 10 cents per pint bottle, to be paid by special stamps. The special tax upon distillers of $4 per barrel, the tax on wholesale and retail dealers, and the tax on rectifiers of 50 cents per barrel, are repealed. Every person who sells malt liquors in quantities less than five gallons, and who does not deal in spirituous liquors, shall be considered a retail dealer in malt liquor, and pay a tax of $20. Brewers are to execute bonds for twice the probable amount of tax they may have to pay each year. The tax on beer, lager beer, ale, and porter, is $1 for every barrel of thirty-one gallons, which tax shall be paid at the brewery.

The taxes on tobacco are changed so as to provide that on all chewing, smoking, fine-cut, and all others, there shall be paid 20 cents per pound. Dealers in leaf tobacco are to pay $25 annually. Retail dealers in leaf tobacco are to pay $500, and 50 cents, in addition, for each dollar's worth of tobacco sold in excess of $1,000 a year. Dealers in tobacco shall each pay $5; manufacturers shall each pay $10; manufacturers of cigars shall each pay $10; all cigar-makers are to be registered, and no person shall employ an unregistered cigar-maker under a penalty of $100.

The tax on gas made from coal is repealed. All the taxes imposed by stamps are repealed, except the 2-cent stamp on bank checks, drafts, and orders. Taxes on deposits, capital, and circulation of banks, are to be paid semi-annually. The exemption of tax on deposits in savings banks is extended to deposits of $2,000.

THE WEATHER IN 1872.

The weather of 1872 presents, thus far, a marked contrast to that of the two years preceding. Those years were characterized by a rainfall far less than the general average all over the civilized world, and by unusual elevations of temperature, due to a diminished evaporation from the ground. This spring has been marked by copious rains in most parts of the land-surface of the globe, so far as heard from. The Eastern States, especially, which suffered from lack of rain in 1870 and 1871, even more than most parts of the Northwest, have had an abundance of pluvial blessing within the past few weeks. The same is true of the southern part of our own State, and in Iowa, where many wells are now full for the first time in a score of months.

As with rain, so with temperature, the two being, in fact, very closely connected. The water came down freely in the shape of snow, in many portions of Europe, and the spring was a very backward one in all the cereal-producing climes. To this we may add that earthquakes and tornadoes have been unusually frequent, with attendant volcanic eruptions, and we have a great mass of meteorological fact which places the first half of 1872 in marked contrast with 1870 and 1871, in many important points,—most important, as they bear directly on the general welfare of humanity.

The most obvious inference to be drawn from a consideration of these facts is, that the present year is one of compensation. Long before the movements of the atmosphere could be intelligently watched, still less predicted, the law of general averages was reasoned out as applied to meteorological conditions. The average temperature or rainfall at any particular point, ascertained by the observations of a series of years, is found to hold good for a subsequent series; hence, if one particular year presents a meteorological excess, another year will be deficient, so as to restore the mean and keep up the general average. It is true that we cannot, as yet, always tell in advance when these compensations will occur; but we are none the less certain that they belong to the established order of nature. The atmospheric conditions, thus far, point to 1872 as the year that shall compensate for the unusual dryness of 1870 and 1871, and we are, therefore, justified in expecting that, while the present summer will be spasmodically hot, with perhaps a couple of months in which but little rain will fall, it will be followed by a wet autumn, somewhat similar to that of 1866, with its attendant physical prostrations, and possible damage to the matured but unharvested crops in many parts of the civilized world.

Since Horace Greeley accepted the Cincinnati nomination, a new principle in American politics has been enunciated, not only by wiseacres and demagogues, but by men and newspapers of ability and repute. This principle, which the *Nation* is prominent in advocating, declares that a candidate must be in full accord, not only with the platform on which he stands, but with each and every idea which has any strong support among his upholders. This is argued and re-argued, notwithstanding its manifest untrustworthiness. Since the day of platform-making dawned, probably not a single Presidential candidate has ever sympathized with all the beliefs of his adherents. It is impossible that he should do so. The many men must have many minds. The platform of a party, like the creed of a Church, is designed to declare the common faith of its members. On all other points they are left to themselves, and so is their minister. There must always be honest differences of opinion; and it is a far truer course to recognize this fact, as was done at Cincinnati, instead of concocting meaningless sentences to avoid its recognition, as was done at Philadelphia. Mr. Greeley stands fairly and squarely on the Cincinnati platform. The Liberal Reform party is made up of Protectionists as well as of Free-Traders. It has, therefore, refused to disrupt itself by making Revenue Reform a Presidential question, contenting itself with binding its nominee to religiously respect the will of the people in regard to it, as expressed through a majority of their representatives in Congress. This was the course dictated by honesty, and it is a course which stands out in bright relief against the one adopted at Philadelphia.

It is a well-established fact that Captain James Forney, of the United States Marine Corps, commanding the Receiving Rendezvous at Philadelphia, organized a political procession, marched at the head of it through the streets, and took a prominent part in the Convention. The military order under which he organized his procession was as follows:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.—Headquarters Grant Men, 229 South Fourth street, May 28, 1872.
All citizens favorable to the re-election of General Grant are requested to call to-day at these headquarters, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 10 p. m., for the purpose of enrolment and parade at the National Convention, to be held on Wednesday, June 5, 1872. By order of
JAMES FORNEY,
Colonel Commanding Grant Men.

As pertinent to the action of James Forney, "Colonel Commanding Grant Men," we submit the following instruction from General Grant to his Aide-de-Camp, Colonel Badeau, who recently committed the depredation on the archives of the War Department. This instruction was given in September, 1866, upon the occasion of an invitation to attend the National Convention of soldiers and sailors, at Pittsburgh, and informed General Badeau "that it is contrary to his habits and convictions of duty to attend political meetings of any character whatsoever, and that he sees with regret the action of any officer of the army taking a conspicuous part in the political dissensions of the day." Under this ruling, we look for an immediate and pathetic expression of regret at the conduct of Colonel James Forney, of the United States Marine Corps, and Commanding Grant Men.

Gerrit Smith declares that "the anti-slavery battle is not yet fought out," and that, therefore, "we need the continued leadership of Grant." If this be true, that slavery is not yet suppressed, and that the battle is not fought out, who is the better leader, General Grant, who never made an anti-slavery utterance in his whole life, or Horace Greeley, who has devoted his whole life to a crusade against slavery, and given his noblest efforts to the cause of the oppressed? The Liberal Reform Party has spread abroad in its platform the grand doctrines of amnesty and reconciliation, of political equality and of equal justice to all men, and has rallied to their support not only the honest Republicans, who want to see official purity and equal justice, but the overwhelming majority of the Democratic party, who, for the first time, have taken a stand in favor of the rights of all men before the law. If, as Gerrit Smith says, the battle of slavery is not yet fought out, which leadership will win the victory, Grant's or Greeley's?

Notwithstanding the fact that our glorious Republic is centuries ahead of the effete despotisms of Europe, we may occasionally gather wisdom even from such unpromising fields. On May 14, Prince Bismarck electrified the Imperial Parliament with the pithy saying: "In Germany there can be, and must be, but one sovereignty, and that uniform and absolute,—the sovereignty of the laws." It is a disregard of this plain principle which is responsible for half our political sins. The spirit which allowed Boutwell to deliberately violate a law for the sake of ultimate good, is responsible for Tweed's career in New York, for the Chorpenning and Secor disgraces, for the French arms-sales, for the whole system of personal government of which General Grant is the recognized representative. His re-election will mean a popular declaration in favor of the sovereignty of the President, while the election of Horace Greeley will be a popular declaration in favor of the sovereignty of the laws.

Harper's Weekly is in a bad way, owing to the sudden conversion of John A. Logan. Several caricatures had been prepared, in which Logan was represented as sneaking behind Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, and Greeley. Since Logan has "flopped," the cuts are useless, and now a new set will have to be made, in which the proprietors can have some compensation by arraying General Logan in full regimentals, with the Goddess of Liberty patting him on the head, or General Grant and his Military Family handing the muster-roll to the new recruit.

Fisk Mills, nominal sculptor, son of Clark Mills, nominal sculptor, has too many irons in the fire. Senator Hamlin is trying to persuade Congress to give this young stone-cutter a job, in the shape of a colossal pile in commemoration of the suppression of the Rebellion. As Senator Hamlin's party is still engaged in suppressing the Rebellion, this proposal seems premature. Now comes Senator Buckingham, also, and confides to his colleagues that Fisk has executed (pregnant word) a plaster model of the late General Rawlins; that Fisk wishes the country to give him $20,000 and a lot of old ordnance; and that Fisk will then disfigure some park in Washington with a bronze enormity in the shape of a casting of his model of General Rawlins. For the sake of saving the money and the cannon; for the sake of art in general and American art in particular; for the sake of rebuking the preposterous assumptions of this young person, Fisk Mills; and for the sake of the memory of General John A. Rawlins, who never did anything that deserved such punishment, we hope that Congress will promptly negative this attempt to pension Fisk from the public purse.

Lyons, France, is undergoing its hundredth or so experience of a reign of terror. The Reds have a very strong organization there, and manage, by continual threats, to keep the wealthy classes in perpetual fear. Taking advantage of this, they have offered to insure any house against damage in the event of a Red rising, and have actually laid almost every respectable citizen under contribution in this way. Some of the leading business houses pay as much as $1,000 a year into the Commune treasury. Emboldened by their success, the Socialists now demand that their victims shall vote as they direct. Before each election they prepare peculiarly marked tickets, and their unwilling subjects are forced to deposit these in the ballot-box under penalty of vitiating their insurance policy. This is what they call freedom in France, and these Reds are the men who pretend to march under the shibboleth of "Liberty, Fraternity, Equality."

The Grant party is waiting, with bated breath, for the mighty effort of Senator Conkling, which is to demolish Sumner, Trumbull, Greeley, and all other non-worshippers of Leet's patron and Cameron's friend. Meanwhile Conkling's especial organ, the Utica *Herald*, begins the attack by referring to the time, eighteen years ago, when Brooks, of South Carolina, struck the Massachusetts Senator over the head with a heavy bludgeon, and adds, with true manly humor: "It seems that, ever since the attack of Brooks, Senator Sumner has been a sorehead." The comment is as brutal as the deed. The deed killed its perpetrator. He died of remorse. Since, however, the Hon. Roscoe Conkling will be politically dead by next March, at any rate, his organ indulges in savage comments without fear of further retribution.

One of the weak points of the Darwinian theory has been the inability of its advocates to explain the cause and the benefit of the different colors of different races of men. The benefit thereof is still a mystery, but it has been proven that life in Africa will finally produce a permanently dark skin, that will be transmitted to descendants, so that the doctrine of the "adaptation of organisms to surrounding circumstances" is once again established. Arab and Jewish families, long resident in Northern Africa, have acquired the real negro hue, varying in intensity with the lapse of years. Several generations are required to make the change complete. The fact suggests a solution of our great problem. Four or five centuries from now all our colored fellow-citizens may have become white.

The man who reads the various adulatory speeches at Philadelphia concerning Grant will suspect that the original of many of them is Mark Twain's eulogy over a corpse. Mark says of the defunct:

"You never see such a clear head as what he had—and so calm and so cool. Just a hunk of brains—that is what *he* was. Perfectly awful. It was a ripping distance from one end of that man's head to t'other. Often soon again he's had brain-fever a-raging in one place, and the rest of the pile didn't know anything about it—didn't affect it any more than an Injun insurrection in Arizona affects the Atlantic States."

The exhibition of sun-spots is not yet over for the present cycle, though they are far less numerous than last year. An observation of the sun, on Saturday morning last, showed three black patches, one of which was a regular group of spots, not far from twenty in number, which covered a large space. That group has been visible for two or three days past, with less change of form than is usual in spot-groups.

One man has acquired the power of seeing himself as others see him. "Joaquin" Miller, who is living in San Francisco, just out of reach of the wife whom he deserted in Oregon, says that he would rather tend sheep than write poetry. The vast majority of those who have read his effusions would prefer that he should carry out this idea.

POLITICAL.

Conventions this week:

STATE.

Tuesday—Iowa, Democratic, Des Moines.
—Kansas, Democratic, Topeka.
—South Carolina, Democratic, Columbia.
Wednesday—Indiana, Democratic, Indianapolis.
—Missouri, Democratic, Jefferson City.
—Vermont, Democratic, Montpelier.
—Michigan, Prohibitory, Lansing.
Thursday—Wisconsin, Democratic, Milwaukee.
Friday—Pennsylvania, Temperance, Altoona.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Thursday—Fourteenth Illinois, Republican, Tolono.
—Third Indiana, Republican, North Vernon.
—Fifth Indiana, Republican, Danville.

—Additional announcements for Congress (anti-Administration) in Illinois are: Tenth District, M. M. Morrill, of Hancock; Eleventh, J. G. Thompson, of Adams; Fifteenth, S. S. Whitehead, of Clark; Sixteenth, Silas L. Bryan, of Marion; Seventeenth, George H. Barrett, of Madison.

—The Galesburg (Ill.) *Free Press* says:

"We doubt if a better or more popular nomination for Governor can be made than that of ex-Governor Koerner. He is an eminent, talented, and popular man. An ardent Republican as long as that party was contending for principles, he left it as soon as it was converted into a mere coterie to secure the spoils. He is an able, honest, representative German, thoroughly in favor of Economy and Reform, and would drive the Woodhull beverage from the field. We do not believe a better nomination could be made."

—The Hon. B. Gratz Brown, Governor of Missouri, will direct the Legislature to convene on the 25th inst., to reapportion the State into thirteen Congressional Districts,—the opinion of Attorney General Baker being that, unless this is done, the State will not be legally entitled to its full vote in the Electoral College.

—The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* speaks of the position of General Hawley, of Connecticut, in the Philadelphia Convention, as that of "a dog in the manger." The "manger" is good; but isn't the other thing rather a severe epitaph on the General?

—Bob Ingersoll says Logan's *attempts* to reply to Sumner remind him of one of those country artists with a little impure mud and a small feather trying to imitate the old masters!

—Not to this day has there been an official statement of the reinforcements sent to Grant in Virginia and planted by him between the Wilderness and Appomattox C. H. One of the Senators called on the Adjutant General, last week, for this information, and was very promptly and properly refused! What business has a Senator to be prying into these military secrets?

—The Albany *Argus* says of the ticket nominated at Philadelphia:

"One thing is noticeable: Both candidates run under an *alias*. Grant's name is not Ulysses. Henry Wilson's real name *is* Jeremiah Colbaith. The representatives of a guilty party could not prove an *alibi*, but they took refuge under an *alias*. It is the device of criminals."

—The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* nominates Colfax for a place in Grant's Cabinet—after March 4, 1873.

—The Fond du Lac (Wis.) *Journal* formally announces that the Hon. Charles A. Eldridge will be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

—Dr. William P. Pierce, of Minooka, Grundy County, Ill., being unsuccessful, this year, in his Congressional aspirations, is proposed for a seat in the State Senate.

—The Faribault *Republican* (Grant) says the call for a Greeley Club in that town embraces the names of "about twenty-five in all who have hitherto ranked as Republicans, and probably still claim to be such." Which is a pretty good showing. A like percentage of Republican votes breaking off from Grant would give Minnesota to the opponents of the "man on horseback" by a handsome majority.

—General H. A. Barnum, Colonel T. W. Higginson, General FitzHenry Warren, General August Willich, General Thomas O. Osborne, Colonel W. Sampson, General O. L. Mann, Colonel C. M. Clark, Major S. W. Munn, Major S. M. Blake, General S. G. Burbridge, General John McNeil, and a number of other prominent representatives of the soldier element of the Republican party, have written letters protesting against the nomination of General Grant.

—The count of noses for the Republican Senatorial caucus of the New Hampshire Legislature gives a result on the first ballot as follows: James W. Patterson, 75; E. H. Rollins, 60; scattering, 75, among Onslow Stearns, Walter Harriman, Frederick Smyth, Mason W. Tappan, Aaron F. Stevens, Gilman Marston, Jabob Benton, *et al.* The Democratic vote is ready for the support of any Republican who shall jump the caucus with followers enough to elect him; but it requires a change of about fifty votes to effect such a result, and whether any one can control that many is the daily-expected development.

—The Columbia *South Carolinian* says:

"A new card for the next State ticket is announced as being put forth by prominent Northern black men in Charleston. Justice A. WILLARD is said to have been addressed, asking if he would accept the nomination for Governor, and that he replies affirmatively. Mention is made of Rev. E. J. Adams for Lieutenant Governor, and M. Delany as Secretary of State."

—The St. Louis *Times* says:

"Charles H. Merry, a prominent Democrat of Dunleith, Ill., and well known in this city, writes us that 'throughout the circle of his acquaintance, which is by no means small, a majority of both Democrats and Republicans will support Greeley and Brown.'"

—What has become of "the Tall Sycamore of the Sawbash?" asks an exchange. Are the Indiana politicians making it too Terre-Haute for him?

MISCELLANEOUS.

The cotton crop of 1871 was 1,158,828 bales less than that of 1870.

—The Big Woods of Minnesota include a region of 5,000 square miles.

—The Buffalo *Express* of the 7th, "by request," states that the rumor that the Western Union and the Atlantic-Pacific Telegraph lines were to be consolidated, is utterly without foundation.

—The Second Hawes Place Unitarian Society, of Boston, have contracted for a new and commodious church on Broadway, upon the estate of Mr. George B. James,—land and building to cost about $115,000.

—In the Toledo Police Court, on Tuesday, there was a case resulting in the conviction of defendant for using profane and indecent language upon the street.

—The Hon. W. S. Pryor, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, is dangerously ill at his residence in Newcastle. His recovery is almost entirely despaired of.

—The number of reserved seats sold for the Boston Jubilee of 1869 was 14,482,—$5 tickets, 8,248, $3 tickets, 6,234. The number now disposable is 19,146, and, should a second gallery be erected over the one constructed across the front end, the number of seats available to the public will be 21,000. There have been over $60,000 worth of tickets sold already.

—The tannery of J. F. Stevens, in Boston, near Buffalo, N. Y., was burned on the evening of the 5th. Loss, $25,000. This was Mr. Stevens' third tannery burned in five years.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Dispatch* says:

"The minor journals in Chicago and New York are engaged in trying to make themselves believe that the circulation of the two great TRIBUNES is falling off. The Postmaster at Fulton, N. Y., reports to the New York *Times* that 'the circulation of the *Weekly Tribune* has fallen off over 100 per cent,'—in other words, that, out of 100 subscribers to the *Tribune*, 110 or 120 have stopped it. That Postmaster's accounts should be investigated."

—The general freight agent of the Central Pacific Railroad has sent the San Francisco *Bulletin* the following statement of the through freight forwarded over the road in April:

Flour, lbs.	260,000	Tea	204,780
Wool	656,217	Salmon	225,016
Australian Wool	918,104	Wine	344,752
Leather	137,988	Fruit	6,335
Glue	91,490	Live Stock	20,000
Quicksilver	20,260	Merchandise	1,792,447
Tahiti Cotton	31,119		
Silk	47,298	Total	4,781,186

All the tea, leather, silk, cotton, quicksilver, Australian wool, together with 546,457 lbs. California wool, 120,000 lbs. flour, 251,516 lbs. salmon, 298,289 lbs. wine and 1,658,396 lbs. merchandise went from San Francisco, and the remainder from interior cities, including 40,688 lbs. wine, 73,800 lbs. salmon, 110,760 lbs. wool, 189,274 lbs. merchandise, together with the fruit and live stock from Sacramento. The remainder of the flour went from Marysville.

—Under a special act of Congress, Commodore Lewis has been appointed appraiser of the ram Albemarle. On the 28d of October, 1864, W. B. Cushing, with a boat's crew, exploded a torpedo under the rebel ram Albemarle, lying near the town of Plymouth, N. C., causing her to sink, thus opening a way to our forces to advance up the river. Subsequently she was raised and used in the Government service. In July, 1865, she was libelled as a prize, and the appraisement, $79,994, paid into the Treasury; but this sum, it is alleged, was less than her value at the time of her appraisement, she having been dismantled and stripped of her iron armor.

—A Quebec despatch of the 5th says:

"The prize schooner Enola C., of Gloucester, was seized at Trinity Bay, six miles below Point Desmontes, the 29th of May, in the evening, having at the time two trawls set and two men in the act of raising them. Before being seized she had two more trawls in Trinity Bay, some 50 to 100 yards from the shore, and two men were in the act of raising them, with two live halibut in them, when she was boarded. Their lines extended along the shore four or five miles. The schooner was towed up from Kamoraska to this bay by the steamer David, and now lies at the Commissioners' wharf. The Enola C. is owned by Sylvanus Smith & Co., of Gloucester, Mass., and had on board about 2,000 pounds of halibut."

—There are now in this country three permanently established schools for teaching the deaf and dumb articulation. There is also a private school of that in Columbus. Howard Glyndon, who is enthusiastic in this useful work, says: "Trained teachers will soon be the great want in every locality where the teaching of speech to the deaf and the deaf-dumb is encouraged."

—In a recent lecture by the celebrated Dr. Schwabe, of Berlin, he states that, out of 1,000 school children that had been questioned on the subject, in that city, 777 never had seen a rainbow, 728 a potato field, 502 a butterfly, 408 a cornfield, 347 a flock of sheep, 364 a forest, 264 an oak, and 263 had never seen plowing.

—A pig-drover, early in the morning, having in vain knocked for admittance at the doors of a public house near the gates of the Polish town Jaroslaw, at last bethought himself of looking through one of the windows, when he was struck by a most appalling sight. There lay several horribly mutilated corpses in a pool of blood. The landlord, his wife, three children (the eldest of whom is 6 years of age), and a maid-servant were found in the same room, with bleeding wounds and broken skulls. The whole house was in a state of disorder. The perpetrators have not been traced as yet.

—By reference to a report transmitted to the Reichstag, we find that in 1867 the naval strength of Germany was fixed as follows: 16 iron-clad frigates, 20 sloops-of-war, and 8 despatch boats. At the end of 1871, there had been built of these, 5 iron-clad frigates, 9 sloops-of-war, and 5 despatch boats. There are now in process of construction, 4 iron-clad frigates, 4 sloops-of-war, and 2 despatch boats. The report calculates that the navy will be brought up to the proper standard in 1877, and that besides the annual appropriation of $4,409,900 already voted, $38,018,910 will be needed.

PUTTING DOWN THE REBELLION.

Meeting of the Administration-Republicans of Sand Key.

SAND KEY, Florida, May the 13, 1872.

Dear Mister Editor:

Do not suppose for one momunt that the perlitikal exsitement of these days has not pervaded to this sekwestrated arena. We of Sand Key beleeve that, if we know ourselves, and we imagine we do, we keep up with the times. Onct every few days, Waddles (he's the Light-House Keeper) rows over to Key West, and brings us back the papurs in his dug-out. And, as soon as he reterns, I gathur together the attashays of this trooly nashunal instittootion into the light-house shed, and, then and thare, peroose alowd for thare eddification the bulletins from the Seat of War.

The indignashun we experiensed on lerning the action and nominashuns of the Cincinnati Convenshun can better be imagund than described. "Wot for," says I to Waddles, "wot for do they desire to upset this Paturnal Government? For what purpus do they combine with its enemys to sap the foundashuns of this benefisent light-house? We, (as I have said in a goke to Skipper Bangle, of the schuner King-Fish, who drops in here occashunally to lea ve a few artikle for the use of the Government offishals that never pays dooty), we, who live on this Key, are intrusted with wun of the Keys of the Administrashun. And shall we suffer in silense the retern to power of those who are intent only upon its destrucshun?" Bill Tompkins, who is by profeshun a turner over of turtles,—an artikle upon which we depend, in the mane, for our daly nourishment,—responded with an evacuashun of tobakko-joose, and an emfatic "Never!"

Our resoloottion was soon formed.

We called a meeting of the Regular Republikans of Sand Key on Friday evening of last weke, and it was fully attendid. Waddles, by virtoo of his offis, was at once seeted in the chare, whitch, on this occashun, was composed of an empty grene-see turtel-shel turned bottom-side-up. Bangle was thare, and, in honor of the occashun, had his coat on, for the fust time in five yere. He had the same chereful smile onto his feetures, and illoominated by his straggling sandy beerd, as I used to obsurve before he was converted from the error of his wase, and had run the blokade ninety-six times with a full cargo. I was thare. Thare, tew, was old Anthony Cole,—"Toney" Cole we call him, for short,—who wurked thurty niggers at Key West before this war, and has been living on the interest of his detts ever since. It was, take it all in all, a solestiring sene!

Waddles, after calling the meeting to order, addressed us as follers:

'Gentlemen of this Meeting and Citizens of Sand Key:

"Permit me to return you my distingooished thanks for this sinsere kompliment. No higher wun can be pade to enny man than the endorsement of a Republikan gathering, made up of those loyal men who are serving the Governmunt for the remunerashun it inadeqwately affords. Shood the question be asked me, 'Wot air yoo going to doo about it?' I reply that I am fer a vigerus prosecushan of this war. Menny young men have alreddy fallen victims to this intestined convulshun; others, afflikted with imaginery woonds, have taken refoodge in the ambewlanses of the enemy; but, for wun who has thus fallun or wandured, thousands in the distant North are wating to be drafted; while *we* are engaged in keeping alive the perpetooal fires of the lite that is revolving above us, and shedding abroad upon the waters of the Gulf of Mexiko the radiant effuldgence of this Paturnal Government. [Applause.]

"Is the misshun of the Republikan party ended? I can hear you anser, No! Is not Jefferson Davis still indeavuring to make good his eskape from the country, by saling from this very Florida koast? Air not Rebels still rasing their impotunt hands against the best Guvurnment this, or enny other wurld, ever see? Air not——"

Waddles was at this momunt in the very hite of his argeymunt. His rite hand, extendid, was half-raised in the air,—a posishun not unusual to him, konsidering that he konsoomes more koktales in twenty-four hours than euny other inhabitant of this Key,—and the four fingers of his left was being blandly extendid alongside of his red offishul nose, when sum low individoool in the meeting sung out:

"How about that mewie and the lantern?"

This was pecooliarly onkind. Roomer has allays insisted that Waddles, in a pre-historik era, belonged to that enterprising band of pirats that habitooally rode a mewle, with a lantern about his nek, up and down the beach of these Keys, in ordur to entice unsuspekting vessels upon the adjasunt reefs, with a view to salvage of the wreck, and other profets insidentally conneckted with the same. But all rite-mindid pursons must be awoer that often the lite of these lite-houses *would* fortooitously dissapear in former yeers, and nothing but the private enterprise of individooals with a lantern and a lawdable motive, could proove a substitoot!

Waddles hesitated. His rite hand sloly sank to the tobako in his britches pocket, and he called, in a voice tremoolus with emoshun, for the reeding of the resoloothuns, which Bill Tompkins had already ritten out on the paper lining of a cigar box. These he proseded to reed, as follers, to witt:

Resolved, by the citizens of Sand Key, in mass meeting assembled:

1. That the Republican party is the only one capable of a vigorus prosecushun of this war, and that we beleeve in upholding the hands of this Administrashun, even if it kalls upon the North for another droft. It is sloly and shurely ensirkling with its iron koils the delooded Rebels of the Confedrit States. It has rased vast armys and navys, and we trust it will continoo to rase them. It has also rased this beekun-light, and we beleeve that the latter, while controled, as at present, will never fale to shed fourth its rayse until there is not one blockade-runner left to carry ade and komfurt to the enemy in the darkness of the nite, and Unritchus Rebellion is Put Down.

II. That the nashunal greenbax are better than gold and silver everywhare in the wurld, except in the naburing city of Havanner, whare the degradid peeple are so utterly Spanish as to refoose to receeve them; and we rekommend that the Iland of Cuba be granted in alternet sexions to the Pacifik Baleroads, as soon as possible after this Unholy rebellion is Put Down.

III. That we beleeve in a Tarif for Revnoo exclusively, so adgustid as to protect, in the highest degree, the infant industrys of the country. And, that we may no longer compeet with the pawper labor of the adgasunt Iland of Cuba, we rekommend Congress to impose a tax on turtels of 60 per sent ad valorum, and 36 sents per pound adishunal on undressed meet of the same. And we furthur recommend that the mete of the turtel be addid to the army and knavy rashun, that we may furthur aid, by supplying it to our soldiers and salers, in the gigantik work of Putting Down this Rebellyon.

IV. That we beleeve in Sivil Survis Reeform as proposed and carried out by the Commander-in-Chief of these United States, and that such Reeform is best attaned by diskouraging all removals from offis of old and fatheful servants of the Govarnmen, who look to it for support in the deklining yeres of a grene old age; and that we konsider the present Sivil Survis of the nashun, as ekeemplifide in the core attached to the Sand Key Lite-House, the very best in the wurld, and most avaleable for Putting Down this Onreasonable Rebelyun.

V. That the gratitood of the nashun is doo to the gallunt soldyers and salers who are fiting our batels at see and on land; and that we rekognize the nesessity for the resunt draft of five hundred thousand more of them, to engage in the work of Putting Down the Worst Rebeliun the wurld ever see.

VI. That we herl back, as a fowl slander upon the repootation of a gallunt soldier, the falsehood that resuntly appered in the kolums of the Key West *Mid-Ocean*, that *Genrul Shurman is spending his time, on a leave of absense from his post of dooty, in visiting the effete Kourts of Europe with the son of the President;*" and that we beleeve him to be now, as he has been for yeers, Marching to the See and Putting Down this Onjustifiable Rebellion.

VII. That we beleeve in wun Presidential turm of offis, konsisting of tew periods of four yeers each; and that such contineevation is best kalkulated to kondact to a successful isshue the rekonstruction of the South and the Putting Down of this Unholy rebeilon.

VIII. That we recognise in U. S. Grant, a soldyer who is coining fer hisself an immortle repootation in the field; and that we, the indipendant sitizens of Sand Key and voters, hereby pledge our votes and our voises to continoo him at the heed of this Paturnal Guvernmunt; and, loil men as in the past, we will continoo to strengthin his hands while he is engaged in the work of Putting Doun this Feerfu' Rebelion.

These resolootions was recesved with much applawse and menny cheers, and was just about to be unanimusly karrid, when Tony Cole rose slowly from the sandy flore, on which he had been seted chewing a straw, and pered out long and earnestly into the darkness. Apparantley nothing was visibul on the beech but the long rolers coming in on the sand half lited by the lamp overhed. Shading his eyes with his hand, he hesitatid for but wun momunt, and then, kasually menshunning the word, "turtels!" disappeared from the site, like the last drop of a Jewly cobbler. The meeting then adjarned without the formality of a vote. One after another, they everlastingly lit out of that shed, down onto the beech, Bill Tompkins ahead, and the Chareman of the late meeting in the rere, puffing like he'd expire. But it wasn't no use, Mister Editer,—it wasn't no use! Thare wasn't no sine of a turtel enywhere within twenty mile of that place. It is my private belief—corroberated by Bill's ditto—that Cole never seed not so much as a turtel's flipper thare, and that the hole thing was a put-up gob to brake up the best-attended and most enthoosiastik Republikun meeting ever held on Sand Key. Bangle thinks so tew. I told Waddles of my suspishun, and he informed me that Cole had long been engaged in a f..w] kenspiracy, to owst the present inkumbent of the lite-house, and get himself appointid to the place. "Fogg, my boy," says Waddles to me, "if ever that beggarly son of his comes hangin' round our nets agin for a stray fish, jest you give him some powerful inspirashun with a paddel, that will teech him to keep away from Sand Key. This here Sivil Servis needs reform!"

I retired sadly to the lite-house, and climbing to the top, looked out onto the waters of the harbor. The mune was jest rising and silvering the surfis of the Key, which rose from the depths like a lump of corned beef above the level of some bene-supe. And, sade I to myself, "Shall Horris Greeley's hand tare down and submerge into the waive forever this light which was born to bern so high above it? Shall a few politishuns with soar heds and fli-blown reputashuns spoil so lively and sereen a picture? Better—better by far—put out the lite to onct, and retern to the good old dase of the mewle and the lanterne!"

And I wept. Trooly yours,
JOHN B. FOGG,
D. C. L. (Deputy Cleaner of the Lamp), and Sekretary of the Meeting.

ILLINOIS.

Prospects in Macon County.

DECATUR, Ill., June 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The news of Ulysses' nomination was received here without any enthusiasm upon the part of the Republicans, save the office-holders.

When I tell you that Macon County is two-thirds Greeley, I hope you will not doubt my assertion. Any quantity of Republicans who have heretofore acted with the Grantites have become perfectly disgusted, and will not again vote for the office-holders' candidate. A great many of the Republicans here, who have formed a Greeley Club, and doing all they can for his success in November, are men of high standing and respectability. There are but few Democrats in this county who will not support Greeley. In fact, I believe that all will, should the Baltimore Convention endorse the Cincinnati nominations, or make no nomination at all. Greeley stock here, as all over the country, continues advancing.

The Democrats are abandoning that treacherous paper, the Chicago *Times*.

Rest assured that Old Macon County will do her duty, and, in November, give Greeley and Brown a rousing majority. Yours,
MACON.

The Greeley Feeling in Warren County.

MONMOUTH, Ill., June 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Warren County will lay a tribute at Greeley's feet next November, in the shape of a rousing vote for him. Many of our best citizens cannot stomach Grant, but they find Greeley very palatable. General A. C. Harding, who has represented this district several terms in Congress, is a "soul-and-body" Greeleyite. Greeley finds many firm friends among the farmers. The Democrats are unanimous for the Sage of Chappaqua. The Monmouth *Review*, the only Democratic paper in the county, doesn't take any stock in a "straight" ticket at Baltimore. The Hon. Robert Holloway, who is well known as a prominent Democrat, is prepared to don the white hat and follow Horace to victory. We think next fall will prove Greeley to be as great a vote-receiver as Grant is a gift-taker.
REPUBLICAN.

How the Philadelphia Nominations were Received in Woodford County.

EL PASO, Ill., June 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The nomination of Grant was received here with a great degree of indifference, as if it was of daily occurrence; but the defeat of Colfax was unexpected, and has injured immensely the Grant cause in this section. There were a good many Republicans here that would have supported Grant (although he was not their first choice) with the tried and true Colfax, but now they will bolt the ticket and declare at once for the nomination at Cincinnati. Woodford County will give Greeley a handsome majority in November. I speak whereof I know.
J. S. W.

The Political Situation in Whiteside County.

MORRISON, Ill., June 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: To say that the letter from this place signed "Liberal," published in your paper of May 22, had fallen like a bombshell among the Bread-and-Butter men, would be but a mild comparison to convey an idea of the consternation with which they were seized.

To understand the situation rightly, a brief retrospect is necessary: Immediately after the Cincinnati Convention, there came a loud guffaw, principally from Grant papers, as was to be expected of course. The Grantite's seized upon this opportunity to frighten the more timid Liberals, who had hoped for reform, but dared not act for it, back into the Grant traces again. To make assurance doubly sure, some of the doubtful ones were placed on the delegation to the County Convention, that they might be surely committed to the Grant cause. The Convention met and adjourned, the Revenue Assessor's paper, the Grant organ at Fulton, and the "spicy sheet" across the river, drew largely upon their imagination, and published glowing accounts of the "big gathering of the people." The Greeley men had made no demonstration. The "Real Estate Agent," the Revenue Assessor, and our quiet Postmaster, saw no danger, and were apparently happy. THE TRIBUNE came, with a letter saying that "If the Democrats endorse the ticket, Whiteside County would probably poll a majority for Greeley and Brown." On the reception of this letter, an eye-witness describes the excitement as intense. There was running to and fro, and crying, "What shall we do? Grant is in danger." At last the Brigade bethought themselves to meet at the office of Chief Justice Fay, to do something with "Liberal." They met, thought, looked sad and sorrowful, but could think of nothing. Just at the moment of adjournment, however, a man arose who had been a bodyguard of Fremont (or, as he says, a man that looked like Fremont), and said, "I'll tell you what shall be done. I'll write a letter, call him a liar, and send it to the *Inter-Ocean* for publication." A letter, signed "Republican," did appear in the *Inter-Ocean*, and among its statements was the following miserable attempt to refute "Liberal's" statement in regard to an office-holding clique: "The fact is, the Convention was well attended solely by intelligent farmers, and business men, and but three persons who could in any way be classed with the great crime of Federal office-holding were present."

Now, the fact is, "Liberal's" letter makes no mention of "Federal officers," but of officers in general. That Convention was composed mainly of local, county and Federal officers. That fact cannot be disputed. They were there in all grades, from Highway Commissioner up to the Government Assessor, including the Supervisors, Circuit Clerk, Sheriff, Collector, and several Postmasters, besides the aspirants for office. That self-interest, not Grant, brought many of them there, is well known. Among these were good and true men, in sympathy with the great movement for Reform, but whose principle must be sacrificed where Bread and Butter were at stake. They feared the "Liberals" were not strong enough, and desired to be on the winning side. And yet, it is a notorious fact that these same men are bound hand and foot by the political ringmaster here, for whom they have little or no respect. He is the man that held the County Collector's office for ten years or more, grew rich off the soldier's bounty tax, and, correspondingly selfish, as was shown when a disabled soldier came up as candidate against him. He worked for his own nomination in Convention as against the crippled soldier, and defeated him, at which the people of the county were so disgusted that they, in turn, "put up" an independent candidate, and put him out. Since that time, he has spent his time manipulating local politics, in order to control Congressional patronage, and in trying to put the soldiers, two of whom are disabled, out of the county offices, because their politics and his have not mixed well. I must confess that they are mixing now to some extent. He says, "*We owe the soldiers nothing;*" and yet this is the representative of that truly intelligent Convention. He is, however, a fitting embodiment of the motives, not principles, that will animate the Philadelphia Convention.

"Republican" also states that A. D. Hill is a Republican. He is not now, and never was. To use his own language, "He is going with the biggest party, whichever that may be."

C. J. Johnson and William Lane, referred to in the same letter, both reside here, and are gentlemen of marked ability in their profession, and whose names are above reproach. The former was the people's choice for Congressman in 1869, but was beaten in Convention by the same political machinery above mentioned. William Lane has filled the office of County Judge, which he now occupies ably and to the satisfaction of all, and, if he wants more of it, he will doubtless get it. I may add here, that this letter is written without the knowledge of either of the gentlemen just mentioned. The "head and tail" of the "Liberal uprising" comprise a large portion of the population, if this town is a fair criterion. There are forty outspoken "Liberals" here, which can be shown if necessary. All of the lawyers but five or six are Greeley men. We can furnish the *Inter-Ocean*, or "Republican," a list of twenty Liberal lawyers, if it is desired.

Fulton, in the west end of the county, has the "Liberal" fever even greater than here. They have organized a Greeley Club, and Republicans and Democrats alike are becoming members. A few bigoted who do not like the truth, de... TRIBUNE; but THE TRIBUNE ... be the favorite Republican new... We need say but a word in re... Germans. They are all right.

Liberalism in Coles Co...

MATTOON, ...

To the Editor of the Illinois State Re...

It may be a matter of some ... your readers to know how the ... nominations and platform are ... our people in this thriving young ... city has a population of betwe... 6,000 inhabitants, with about 1,0... legal votes in the township. Th... here, at the time of Lincoln's ... for Lincoln, and 111 for McClell... of our Republican party leaders ... that time, shown great skill ... "How not to do it," and ... been painfully manifest to ... earnestly and disinterestedly ... party, that our splendid ... was fast sinking, until we could ... about 100 to 150 majority before ... nati movement fairly matured.

Since Mr. Greeley's nominatio... had no organization, and cannot ... how many Liberal Republicans w... mand. But we can know someth... it. Two or three of us can com... paring notes and going from me... forty to fifty good, solid, influent... men of our old party that may ... to support this new movement ... Greeley and Brown, unless the... should be frightened by Sum... speech and nominate some one ... his Imperial Highness at Phila... few of the above number could b... in their just indignation ... nomination of a good man at P... the day after to-morrow; but ... number would consider it equiv... prisoner pleading guilty and b... mercy of the court of public opin...

Some of our men say it is not G... but Grantism, imperialism, ... swindling, that they want to ... that Grant is not so much the ... instrument in the hands of M... These men want to clean out the... are not satisfied with one of th... When we commence the campa... pect to start out with this forty ... publicans, with what can we a... that the number will continue ... we can certainly carry our city ... for these men spoken of above ... of influence.

The Democrats are going to ... movement. Every leader will ... G. B. Ficklin, T. R. Young, Jam... ningham, James M. Craig, and ... leading Democrats, support the ... nominees. Some of them say: " ... crossed the river and burnt the b... they are for Greeley, Baltimore ... trary notwithstanding," if such ... be possible, which they think it ...

The movement is gaining groun... tinually, both among Republican... ocrats, and many of the Repu... very shy of expressing any opini...
JOHN CUN...

Horace Greeley and the Irish—Their Position Defi...

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribun...

SIR: The question has been asked, How will the citizens of ... vote in the coming President... Being identified with some of ... Irish Associations of this city, a... ness bringing me in daily conta... prominent commercial and ... Irishmen of Chicago, I can safe... my countrymen are almost una... favor of Horace Greeley ... heartily support the man, ... siastically indorse the platform ... he is nominated. I take it for g... the rank and file of the Democ... especially in large cities, is ver... not mainly, composed of citize... birth. As two-thirds of the Irish ... will support Greeley under all c... and circumstances, it would be th... folly to nominate a straight and ... ticket at the Baltimore Conventi... chance of success would it hav... what element could it ... support? Certainly, the Balti... vention will not be so in... nominate a Democratic Preside... when it has not the least hope ... The result is easily foreseen. ... Baltimore Convention precipit... upon the people at this particu... our political history, it would ... years more of power and patro... present corrupt Administration, ... fresh impetus to the imperial... izing tendencies of our Govern... ministered by Grant and his ... lowers. By the Baltimore ... indorsing the Cincinnati ca... at least refraining from maki... tion, the golden opportunity wi... hand when Cæsarism and Ce... will be overthrown, and the goo... cratic principles of local self-g... the fullest measure of persona... sistent with law and order, th... tion of the military to the civi... the strict observance of the Co... both in letter and spirit, will ... organic law of the land.

The principle of Universal Am... mends itself very strongly to ... American citizens. Not having ... against the Southern people, ... that the fierce passions and hat... by the war should be succeeded ... good-will and fraternal love, an... vestige of proscriptive and penal ... be erased from the statute-books ... divided Republic. As the per... free institutions has its surest ... the affections of the whole peo... born men of this land, regardl... differences and of boundary li... once be entitled to exercise th... enjoy the immunities of Ameri... ship.

To my mind it is questionable ... Baltimore Convention can ma... provement upon the Cincinna... and, certainly, it cannot put for... in these United States ... unqualifiedly commands the ... support of Irish-American citize... Greeley. My countrymen have ... answer for, like all other peop... of their cardinal virtues is grati... the advent of Horace Greeley ... life, his voice and pen have eve... to advocate the cause of down... oppressed Ireland. This grea... journalist and leader of pu... springing, as he does, from ... old Celtic race, has prove... to be the staunch defender of ... but hopeful Ireland, as well as ... and warm-hearted friend of her... Like that mighty Tribune of ... O'Connell, who was the m... advocate of Universal Liberty ... appeared in Old Europe, Horace ... constantly used his great abiliti... slavery in the New World, an... Universal freedom for all manki...

I can safely say, in behalf of ... men throughout the length and ... this land, that they will take ... pride in discharging two duties,— ... American citizens, the second ... gratitude, in casting their ent... Horace Greeley, and placing ... Presidential chair in the next ...
W. C. M...

Rapid Settlement of Nebr...

The influence of railways on th... tlement of the Territories is well ... along the line of the Union Paci... Of course the soil and climate ... viting, and these and all other ... fully met in the new and rapidly ... State of Nebraska. As an illus... quote the following paragraph ... Omaha *Herald*:

From all sections the demand ... tion is steadily increasing, and ... questions the plain truth is seen ... stance. About four bushels of ... are sent off every day, besides ... by express.

The Land Department was ope... 1869. At first it was throng... who had already located, and w... buy land adjoining their homes ... first three days the sales amoun... acres. The total sales up to th... the present month have been 5... at an average price of $4.19...

The sales have uniformly ... made to actual settlers, except ... month of September, 1869, when ... ran high, and some of these ... bought by men who proposed ... Now they are almost always ... who propose to make homes f...

Gratifying evidence of this f... every day. People are coming ... and calling at the Department ... their way to settle upon land ... last year. Since the 10th of ... settlers are known to have ... this city in trains. Many ... through, of whom no mention ... the cars, and hundreds are all ... ing in wagons.

Our readers are already aw... istence and progress of some ... ing colonies, founded upon ... cific Railroad lands. That ... Buffalo County, is believed ... est success ever realized in ... was started in April of last year ... contains 2,000 people. It is com... of soldiers from Ohio. They ... tented, and in a flourishing con...

There is a colony of Swedes in ... ty, from Illinois, and many oth... ing this year. There is also a ... on the Loupe, a Philadelphia co... Creek, in Dawson County, ... others. They are all doing w... members, by the letters they ... migration agents of the best ...

The future is full of hope. ... spoken of accomplished facts ... of great import to all who ... resources of this State. They ... coming known to the world ... powerful agency, and that the ... to enable them first to attract ... to maintain a teeming popula...

Hon. Oscar F. Davis, the C... the Union Pacific Land De... charge of all its operations ... until now. He organized ... and system, and it is to his ... tion, in a great measure, ... splendid success.

...g members. A few bigoted p... do not like the truth, den... UNE; but THE TRIBUNE co... se favorite Republican newsp... need say but a word in reg... ans. They are all right.

Liberalism in Coles Coun...
MATTOON, I...
...e Editor of the Illinois State Regis...
...may be a matter of some i... readers to know how the C... inations and platform are con... people in this thriving young ... has a population of between ... inhabitants, with about 1,0... votes in the township. The ... at the time of Lincoln's ele... Lincoln, and 111 for McClellan. ...ur Republican party leaders h... time, shown great skill in ...w not to do it," and ... painfully manifest to th... cally and disinterestedly ... that our splendid ... fast sinking, until we could ... 100 to 150 majority before th... movement fairly matured. ...nce Mr. Greeley's nomination ...o organization, and cannot w... many Liberal Republicans we... But we can know somethi... Two or three of us can count ...ng notes and going from mem... y to fifty good, solid, influentia... of our old party that may be ...upport this new movement an... ...eley and Brown, unless the ...uld be frightened by Sumner ...ch and nominate some one el... Imperial Highness at Philad... of the above number could b... their just indignation ...mination of a good man at Ph... day after to-morrow; but oth... mber would consider it equival... ...oner pleading guilty and bei... ...rcy of the court of public opini... ...ome of our men say it is not Gr... Grantism, imperialism, nepo... ...ndling, that they want to rem... ...t Grant is not so much the hea... ...trument in the hands of Morr... ...ese men want to clean out their ... not satisfied with one of the ... ...hen we commence the campaig... ...rt to start out with this forty or ...blicans, with what can we add ... at the number will continue to ... can certainly carry our city and ... these men spoken of above are ... influence.
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Horace Greeley and the Irish-A... —Their Position Define...
...o the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
SIR: The question has been ...sked, How will the citizens of I... ...ote in the coming Presidential ... ...eing identified with some of th... ...rish Associations of this city, and ...ess bringing me in daily contact ... ...rominent commercial and ge... ...rishmen of Chicago, I can safely ...y countrymen are almost unani... ...avor of Horace Greeley, ...eartily support the man, an... ...astically indorse the platform u... ...e is nominated. I take it for gra... ...e rank and file of the Democr... ...pecially in large cities, is very l... ...ot mainly, composed of citizen... ...rth. As two-thirds of the Irish b... ...ill support Greeley under all cor... ...nd circumstances, it would be the ... ...lly to nominate a straight and D... ...cket at the Baltimore Convention ...hance of success would it have, ...hat element could it ... ...pport? Certainly, the Baltim... ...ention will not be so insa... ...ominate a Democratic President ...hen it has not the least hope o... ...he result is easily foreseen. S... Baltimore Convention precipitat... ...pon the people at this particula... ...ur political history, it would ... ...ears more of power and patron... ...resent corrupt Administration, an... ...resh impetus to the imperial an... ...zing tendencies of our Governm... ...inistered by Grant and his p... ...owers. By the Baltimore C... ...ndorsing the Cincinnati cand... ...t least refraining from making ... ...ion, the golden opportunity will ... ...and when Cæsarism and Cent... ...ill be overthrown, and the good ...atic principles of local self-go... ...he fullest measure of personal li... ...istent with law and order, the ... ...ion of the military to the civil p... ...e strict observance of the Co... ...oth in letter and spirit, will b... ...rganic law of the land.
The principle of Universal Am... ...ends itself very strongly to ... American citizens. Not having s... against the Southern people, th... ...that the fierce passions and hatre... ...he war should be succeeded ... ...ood-will and fraternal love, and ... ...estige of proscriptive and penal le... ...e erased from the statute-books o... ...ivided Republic. As the perma... ...ree institutions has its surest gu... ...he affections of the whole people ...orn men of this land, regardles... ...ifferences and of boundary lines, ...nce be entitled to exercise the ... ...njoy the immunities of America... ...hip.
To my mind it is questionable w... Baltimore Convention can make ...rovement upon the Cincinnati ...nd, certainly, it cannot put forw... ...on to these United States ...unqualifiedly commands the en... ...upport of Irish-American citizens ... Greeley. My countrymen have th... ...nswer for, like all other people, ...r their cardinal virtues is gratitu... ...he advent of Horace Greeley in ...ife, his voice and pen have ever be... ...to advocate the cause of downtr... ...ppressed Ireland. This great ...journalist and leader of publi... ...pringing, as he does, from ... ...old Celtic race, has prove... ...o be the staunch defender of ... ...ut hopeful Ireland, as well as the ... ...nd warm-hearted friend of her e... Like that mighty Tribune of ... O'Connell, who was the most ... ...advocate of Universal Liberty ... ...ppeared in Old Europe, Horace G... ...onstantly used his great abilities ...lavery in the New World, and ... Universal freedom for all mankin...
I can safely say, in behalf of m... ...en throughout the length and ... ...his land, that they will take a ... ...ride in discharging two duties,— American citizens, the second as ... ...ratitude, in casting their entire ... Horace Greeley, and placing hi... Presidential chair in the next Ide...
W. C. M...

Rapid Settlement of Nebra...
The influence of railways on the ...lement of the Territories is well i... ...long the line of the Union Pacific ... Of course the soil and climate ar... ...iting, and these and all other req... ...ully met in the new and rapidly d... State of Nebraska. As an illustr... ...uote the following paragraph ... Omaha Herald:
From all sections the demand for ...on is steadily increasing, and in... ...uestions the plain truth is sent in ...tance. About four bushels of m... ...re sent off every day, besides cor... ...y express.
The Land Department was open... 1869. At first it was thronged by ...who had already located, and who ...uy land adjoining their homes. D... ...irst three days the sales amounted ...cres. The total sales up to the fir... ...the present month have been 547,96... ...t an average price of $4.194.
The sales have uniformly bee... ...made to actual settlers, except d... ...month of September, 1869, when ag... ...ran high, and some of these la... ...bought by men who proposed to ... Now they are almost always sold ... who propose to make homes for th...
Gratifying evidence of this fac... every day. People are coming to ... and calling at the Department w... their way to settle upon lands p... last year. Since the 10th of Ma... settlers are known to have gone ... this city in trains. Many have ... through, of whom no mention was ... the cars, and hundreds are all th... ...ing in wagons.
Our readers are already aware ... ...istence and progress of some very ... ...ing colonies, founded upon the C... ...ific Railroad lands. That of G... Buffalo County, is believed to be ... ...est success ever realized in the ... ...was started in April of last year, ...contains 2,000 people. It is compo... ...of soldiers from Ohio. They are ... ...tented, and in a flourishing conditi...
There is a colony of Swedes in P... ...ty, from Illinois, and many others ...ing this year. There is also a Dan... ...on the Loupe, a Philadelphia colony ... Creek, in Dawson County, and ... others. They are all doing well, ... members, by the letters they write ... ...migration agents of the best kind.
The future is full of hope. We ...spoken of accomplished facts, but ... of great import to all who know ... resources of this State. They are ... coming known to the world ... powerful agency, and that is all ... to enable them first to attract and ... to maintain a teeming population.
Hon. Oscar F. Davis, the Com... the Union Pacific Land Department ...charge of all its operations from ... until now. He organized it, ... and system, and it is to his ... ...tion, in a great measure, ... splendid success.

GERMANY.

"Great American Lawyer" in the German Reichstag.

The German-American Consular Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ZURICH, Switzerland, May 18.

Amongst the many German patriots who, after the unsuccessful Revolutionary struggle of 1848 and 1849, came to the United States, there to seek and find an asylum and a new home, was

FREDERICK KAPP.

He settled in the City of New York, and in due time became an American citizen. Mr. Kapp, by several historical essays, acquired some literary fame, and, by his practice as a lawyer, became the possessor of considerable means. But, in the course of time, he seems to have become tired of American life, and so, some two years ago, he returned to his native country. It was obvious to his friends and acquaintances that his ambition was to become a member of the German Reichstag, and, in order to reach that end, he pursued a strange kind of policy, by abusing the country of his adoption. He first published a book, "Frederick the Great and the United States of America," with an appendix in regard to the maritime law of America, in which he charges that the United States are the champion of the privateering system, and, from sheer greediness, would never consent to the abolition of that sort of piracy, thereby most maliciously perverting the position which our Government took in regard to the Convention of Paris of 1856, when the United States declared that, simultaneously with the system of privateering, the system of robbing private merchantmen on the high seas by men-of-war of belligerent States ought to be abolished: the justice of which demand nobody had better occasion of appreciating than the German mercantile marine during the late Franco-German war. In the Prussian Annals (*Preussiche Tahrbucher*) afterwards, an article appeared from the pen of the same Mr. Kapp, which was intended to convey the idea to the Germans that the Republican Government was the most corrupt institution to be found on the face of the globe,—a theme which, in all its variations, will always find patient hearers amongst the Monarchists of Europe. This renegade Republican has finally succeeded in being elected to the German Reichstag, although, according to the Constitution of the German Empire, no one is eligible who has not been a citizen of one of the German States for three years previous to the election, and, although only two years had elapsed since Mr. Kapp had turned his back to the shores of the country which had adopted him so generously, which had heaped honors upon him, and filled his purse with money. Hardly had Mr. Kapp taken his seat in the *Reichstag*, when the discussion of the Consular Convention between Germany and the United States of America gave him another occasion for abuse to that Republican,—

"THE GREATEST AMERICAN LAWYER IN THAT ASSEMBLY,"

he allowed himself to be styled by one of his colleagues. And how did he improve this opportunity? He told his hearers that once in New York, an administrator of the estate of an intestate disappeared with the sum of $200,000, and that the German Consul could not hold the State (!) responsible for the defalcation of that administrator. Therefore, he desires a clause inserted in the Convention, by which the German Consuls in America shall be protected against the violations of United States officers! The "greatest American lawyer" knows a case where a poor servant girl was charged with the safe-keeping of a savings-bank book, which she had deposited during the last few months with some American; wherefore he claims for the German Consuls in the United States the right and the power to take possession of the estates of Germans deceased in the United States, in order to save the costs which now often devour one-half, or even two-thirds, of all the decedent's estate! Is it to be wondered at that the United States are sometimes considered as a country governed by robbers and inhabited by thieves, in which there is less security for life and property than there was on the public highways on the shores of the Rhine at the time when the Knights, in their castles, laid in wait for the merchant who happened to come along with his wares, robbed and murdered him. The third article of the Convention—which, after enumerating the immunities of the Consuls, says: "If, however, the said Consular officers are citizens or owners of property in the country where they reside, or engage in commerce, they shall be subject to the same taxes and imposts, and to the same jurisdiction, as citizens of the country, property-holders, or merchants,"—gives Mr. Kapp another chance of showing his qualities as the great expounder of American law, by repeating the lessons of the school which he has told in his Frederick the Great and the United States of America: that the common law in force in the United States incapacitates the foreigner to acquire real estate under any title whatever, so that such property reverts to the State,—a statement, the falsity of which Mr. Koerner has already successfully shown up in the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, when commenting upon the calumnies contained in Mr. Kapp's book against the United States. There was a great ado about the word "property," the meaning of which, according to that greatest American lawyer, "personal property;" while he said it is found in every dictionary of the English language that property can be either real or personal. But the German *Reichstag* insisted that the United States must declare in a protocol that the word "property" in the third article means "real estate," and the Americans did very promptly.

THE CONSULAR CONVENTION.

I read the report of the proceedings of the Reichstag in regard to the Consular Convention, in the Augsburger *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and I felt some curiosity to learn a little about the substance of that Convention. I am indebted to a friend of mine, who is one of the representatives of the German Empire, for a copy of it, and I intend now to point out some of the main features of this Convention, which, in my opinion, is a very good one. When the Constitution of the United States was adopted, the Supreme Court was endowed with original jurisdiction "in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public Ministers, and Consuls," without making any discrimination between *Consules Missi*, and Consuls who are citizens of the country to which they are accredited, and where they are engaged in other business. So it happened that persons who were adopted citizens of the United States, and who were engaged in some mercantile business, were appointed Consuls by any foreign potentate whose territory could be hidden in the limits of a County. If such a Consul would not pay his honest debts which he contracted in his other business, and was sued in one of our State Courts, he put in a plea to the jurisdiction, because Article 3, Section 2, of the Constitution allows Consuls only to be sued before the Supreme Court; while an American *Consul missus* in Europe was subject to the jurisdiction of the lower Courts, and liable to arrest and imprisonment, like any other person residing in the country. Now that is changed by the new Convention. Article 3 of the Consular Convention says: "The respective Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Consular Agents, as well as their Chancellors and Secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all the privileges, exemptions, and immunities which have been granted, or may in future be granted, to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation. Consular officers not being citizens of the country where they are accredited, shall enjoy, in the country of their residence, personal immunity from arrest or imprisonment, except in the case of crimes; exemption from military billetings and contributions, from military service of every sort, and other public duties, from all direct or personal or sumptuary taxes, duties, and contributions, whether Federal, State, or Municipal. If, however, the said Consular officers are citizens or owners of property in the country where they reside, or engage in commerce, they shall be subject to the same taxes and imposts, and to the same jurisdiction as citizens of the country, property-holders, or merchants. But, under no circumstances, shall their official income be subject to any tax. Consular officers who engage in commerce shall not plead their Consular privileges to avoid their commercial liabilities." That is a great improvement upon Article 3, Section 2, of the Constitution, inasmuch as German Consuls, being citizens of the United States, and doing business there, cannot in future avail themselves of the Consular privileges in their commercial dealings with their fellow-citizens, but can be sued before the State Courts; while, on the other hand, American Consuls in Germany receive, by the Consular Convention, a more dignified position. The immunity from arrest or imprisonment, from military service, and other public duties, and taxes, etc., is allotted only to such German Consuls as are not at the same time citizens of the United States; while most of the German Consuls,—if I am not mistaken, every one with the exception of the Consul General in New York, who is a *Consul missus*—are American citizens, and business men. The Convention clothes the Consuls with the authority to seek redress of any infraction of treaties or of international law, and to protect the rights and interests of their countrymen, and to correspond even with the Government in case of the absence of a diplomatic agent. In seaports, the authority of Consuls is a very extensive one, so that they have exclusive power to take cognizance and settle differences of any kind which arise, either at sea or in port, between captains and crew of the merchant vessels of the nation. The Convention is similar to those existing between the United States and the Kingdom of Italy, with a further provision that, with regard to the marks or labels of goods, or of their packages, and also with regard to patterns and marks of manufacture and trade, the citizens of America shall enjoy in Germany the same protection as German citizens, and *vice versa*.

But, to recur once more to Mr. Kapp: I should like to know if the Article 3 which I have quoted above would confer upon the German Consuls the right of

ACQUIRING REAL ESTATE

if the laws of a particular State should forbid the holding of realties by foreigners? That article subjects such Consular officers to taxation if they are or become owners of property; but whether they can become such owners is a question which must be decided according to the statutes of the State.

L. B.

HORTICULTURE.

Meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALTON, Ill., June 6.

No one local association for advancement in any branch of Agriculture has been instrumental of more good, not only as a local or State institution, but even from a National standpoint, than the Society whose name heads this letter. It is composed of some of the most eminent horticulturists in the State of Illinois; men whose fruits grace the markets of Chicago and St. Louis, and who do not fear competition from any quarter of this continent.

The regular monthly meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society was held at the residence of A. A. Hilliard, Esq., near Brighton, June 6, President D. E. Brown in the Chair. Dr. E. S. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Orchards, was absent, and no report was handed in. The subject was passed for the time.

James E. Starr, Chairman of the Committee on Vineyards, reported a very serious diminution of the grape crop. Many of the bearing canes were killed, and others put forth but a feeble growth. The cause assigned was the long-protracted drouth of last season, in connection with the very large crop of fruit the canes were made to bear. Such portion of his vineyard as had a southern exposure suffered most, and the eastern exposure least.

J. H. Hyde did not find any such conditions on his place. His vines were thrifty and full of fruit; they were exposed to the south.

Mr. Starr exhibited a minute insect which did some damage by feeding on the leaves of the grape, by sucking its juices. It differs from the common leaf-hopper by feeding on the upper side of the leaves, while the latter feeds on the under side.

Captain Hollister grows three or four varieties of grapes on the bluffs near Alton; in some instances his vines were killed.

Mr. Starr. I think that, in a season of drouth, the crop on the vines ought to be reduced by thinning, if we want to save our vines.

William E. Smith confirmed the remarks of Mr. Starr. His Catawbas, which have been neglected for years, as of little value, look fine this season.

No reports were received from the Committees on Ornamental Planting and Botany.

The Chairman of the Committee on Entomology not being present as yet, the subject was taken up by members.

Dr. Long stated that the bean-weevil made sad havoc with beans over a year old. He thought it commenced its depredations after the beans were ripe and stored.

Mr. Murtfeldt said that his Lima beans were attacked by the weevil last season; that Mr. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, had said the insect was comparatively new in the vicinity of St. Louis; that it would be likely to do much mischief, and become as common as the pea-weevil. It attacked the beans by depositing its eggs on the pod while young, whence the larvæ makes its way into the bean. This was also the view of Mr. Sneidicker.

Dr. Long. There is a minute insect, like the Hessian fly, destroying my meadow. I have lost about four acres already. It is very swift on the wing. What is it, and what is its natural history?

No response.

By common consent, orchard fruits were taken up.

Dr. Long. Apples are not plenty. The Kirkbridge White, which is fullest, drops its fruit prematurely.

Mr. Mustfeldt. From every place in the vicinity of St. Louis County reports claim an extra large crop, especially of peaches and pears. I know from personal observation that this is true. Many of the peach trees will break under the heavy burden of fruit, unless it is speedily thinned out, which has not been done to any extent by curculio, and support given to the trees. Apples are a fair crop. Pears are loaded like the peaches.

Mr Hollister. Is it too late to thin the fruit by trimming the ends of the branches, as Dr. Hall recommends.

Dr Long. Thin them out on a tree properly trimmed in the spring, and then cut back and thin out, and tell us where you get the largest fruit.

Mr. Hollister. My reason for asking is, that I do not think the tree has any leaves to spare, if it shall properly mature its fruit.

Mr. Huggins. I have been cutting back my peach trees all along (moderately) since spring, and there is no dearth of leaves on my trees.

Mr. Starr. Some of the varieties of apples, which bear alternate years, like the Winesap, Janet, and others, are bearing again with me this year. I have given my son certain cherry-trees (which bore a heavy crop last year, and were again loaded this year), to remove from them all fruit, in order to save the trees.

Mr. Snedicker. My trees look different. My Winesaps, Smith's, Cider, and Red Junes have not half a crop; and it is so in most orchards near Jerseyville.

Jonathan Huggins, Chairman of the Committee on Ornithology, read a very interesting little paper on birds. He claims that the birds in his neighborhood are very well behaved, and are setting a good example to the bird-world in general. He did find a Robin in a cherry-tree, and thought he had been led astray by a terrible temptation; but upon starting the plow, the bird immediately left the cherry and took to the worm. But the Society wanted facts, and not sentiment. Mr. Huggins then went through the whole catalogue of warblers, giving the names of the birds, and the insects upon which each fed. Said he, Our grounds are remarkably free from insects. He quoted J. Periam, Robert Douglas, Robinson, and others, who are of like opinion with himself, in that we do not see the insects destroyed by birds, unless we first kill them and cut open their craws, but we do see the fruit which they take.

Mr. Starr felt obliged for the information, but there is the cedar bird, or cherry bird; he is an unmitigated rascal, and must be destroyed. He had a tree of Bauman's Early May cherry; when he came to pick his fruit, there was not a cherry left. He killed, after that, 50 to 60 per day of these little pests. He could not afford to set out a cherry orchard for the purpose of feeding birds. The blue jay was omniverous; he did not know him as a fruit-destroyer, but he eats the eggs and the young of other birds, and therefor should be killed.

Dr. Long. I go in for protection of birds. I let them have all the cherries on 30 or 40 trees.

An interesting debate occurred on the subject of small fruits, showing that, in the district operated by the members of this Society, there is only about one-fourth of a crop of strawberries, with the exception of the grounds of B. F. Draper (the gentleman who read an essay on the preparation of soil for small fruits; referred to in the columns of THE TRIBUNE three months ago, and who gave the cost of preparing an acre at $50), who now employs a hundred pickers on his twelve-acre patch. (Is this success attributable to his thorough cultivation?)

Mr. Hollister referred to the fact that Southern Illinois, the vicinity of South Pass, shipped only three car-loads per day, not one-fourth of the usual quantity. The crop from the Alton neighborhood was about all in.

The President, Samuel Howard, has the best show in my neighborhood; his berries are choice, and bring 28 cents per quart box in Chicago. (St. Louis markets at present, range from 15 to 18 cents per box.)

Professor O. L. Barles read a facetious paper on "The Called to Horticulture," claiming that the man who undertakes the growing of fruits without enthusiasm and perseverance, and only for the sake of making money, will retire in disgust, and very soon, too. A good and successful horticulturist must be called to the work, like a minister to preach the Gospel.

The attendance at the meeting was large; the discussions were exceedingly animated, interesting, profitable, and practical; the dinner, served by one of the nicest young women in the State, was very palatable; and the reunion was enjoyed by ladies and gentlemen, young and old.

Monmouth College Commencement.

MONMOUTH, Ill., June 8.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The following is the programme of the approaching commencement of Monmouth College:

SUNDAY, JUNE 16.

2:30 p. m.—Baccalaureate Sermon, by President D. A. Wallace, D. D., LL. D.

7:30 p. m.—Annual sermon before the Students' Christian Union, by George F. Magoun, D. D., President of Iowa College.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

10:30 a. m.—Annual meeting of the Senate in the College Chapel.

2:30 p. m.—Class-Day exercises in the Campus.

7:30 p. m.—Class-Day exercises in the Hall. Prophet, A. S. Biddle; Poet, G. C. Rankin; Historian, H. F. Norcross; Orator, J. A. Grier.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

2:30 p. m.—Alumni Day. Eli Carithers, '69, Orator; Miss Belle Stewart, '69, Essayist; Poet, W. M. Crichton, '70.

7:30 p. m.—Annual Address, by J. R. W. Sloan, D. D., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

9:30 p. m.—Alumni Reunion in the College.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

Commencement Day.

8:00 p. m.—Grand Reunion in the College.

The graduating class numbers 45 members, 29 of whom are classicals, and 16 scientifics; 8 of the classicals and 10 of the scientifics being ladies. This is the largest class that has ever graduated from any college in the West, except from Michigan University.

There are in the class 24 residents of Illinois, 8 of Iowa, 6 of Ohio, 3 of Pennsylvania, and 1 each of Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and Kentucky. The first honors of the class were taken by J. B. Berry, of Richmond, O., and the second honors by E. E. Cleland, of Wilton, Minn. The total number of students in attendance this year was 372.

President Wallace has been selected as President of the Department of Higher Instruction of the National Educational Association, which meets in Boston, Mass., during the month of August next.

WISCONSIN.

The Democracy of Jefferson County.

JEFFERSON, Wis., June 6.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Democratic Convention for the Twenty-third Senatorial District, composed of Jefferson County, met at the village of Jefferson on the 8th inst., and unanimously elected D. W. Ballou, editor of the Watertown *Democrat*, and the Hon. W. W. Woodman, State Senator, delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets at Milwaukee on the 13th inst. The following resolution was passed with only one dissenting vote:

Resolved, That this Senatorial Convention regard the Cincinnati platform and ticket as worthy the approval of the National Democracy; and that the best interests of the whole Union demand that there be cordial, energetic, and harmonious action to secure the success of both at the approaching Presidential election.

This may be taken as significant of the purpose of the Democracy in this part of Wisconsin. Mr. Ballou is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and, from the start, has been a warm and decided advocate of the Cincinnati movement. He took particular care to have every member of the Convention understand his views on this point. He was fully indorsed, as was his colleague, Senator Woodman, who agrees with him. The truth is, these gentlemen fully represent the vast majority of the Democratic party in this section. They see victory in the policy they favor,—defeat in any other. The whole county delegation will be a unit so far as opposition to another nomination at Baltimore is concerned, and will work to select a State delegation that will carry out the evident wishes of the people.

DELEGATE.

INDIANA.

Formal Action of the Liberal Republican Executive Committee.

Pursuant to previous notice, the State Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican party of Indiana met at the Bates House in Indianapolis, on Tuesday, May 21, 1872. The Committee was organized by electing the Hon. C. M. Allen, of the First District, Chairman, and Wm E. McLean, of Terre Haute, Secretary. There were present the following members of the Committee: First District, C. M. Allen; Third District, J. L. Wilson; Fifth District, G. G. Blakey; Sixth District, J. F. Pittman; Seventh District, R. P. Davidson; Eighth District, Thomas N. Stilwell; Ninth District, Wm. B. Kline; Eleventh District, W. W. Higgins.

Quite a number of Liberal Republicans from various portions of the State were present, and were invited by the Committee to participate in its deliberations. The following preamble and resolutions were submitted by the Hon. T. N. Stilwell, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Liberal Republicans of Indiana, together with the Liberal Republicans of the United States, met in National Convention at Cincinnati, on May 1, and nominated a ticket for President and Vice President, and announced a platform of principles; and

WHEREAS, Said Convention acted in the earnest expectation that men of all parties opposed to the policy and aims of the present Administration would unite with them for the common good; therefore,

Resolved, By the State Executive Committee now in session, representing the Liberal Republicans of Indiana, that they hereby announce and declare their willingness to co-operate with the members of any and all parties who are opposed to the present Administration, and who give their cordial support and adhesion to the Cincinnati Platform and its nominees; and to that end,

Resolved, That this Executive Committee do now appoint a Committee of five of its members, including its Secretary, as a Committee to issue an invitation to the Democratic State Central Committee for a joint meeting to confer upon such co-operation, and if such invitation is accepted, that said Committee shall meet with such Democratic Committee upon such day as may be agreed upon, prior to the assembling of the Democratic State Convention.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the Committee: Thomas N. Stilwell, G. G. Blakey, R. P. Davidson, W. B. Kline, W. W. Higgins, and William E. McLean, Secretary.

STANTON ON GRANT.

More Evidence.

From the Golden Age.

The solemn testimony which Mr. Sumner so eloquently adduces from the dying lips of Edwin M. Stanton—"I know Grant better than any other man can know him, and he cannot govern this country"—was an "open secret," in the possession of other persons beside Mr. Sumner. Before Mr. Stanton was stricken so low as to be on his dying couch, he made a similar statement to ourselves. Indeed, in large measure, the criticisms which formerly the *Independent* and latterly the *Golden Age* put forth against the civil unfitness of President Grant for his high station were the product of a conviction inspired within us by the strong words and warm feeling with which Mr. Stanton occasionally and sadly expressed himself on this subject, when in confidential intercourse with familiar friends. We are glad that Mr. Sumner has taken off the injunction of privacy which we have hitherto considered as resting on Mr. Stanton's opinions. The late Secretary of War (in our judgment) was the ablest administrative officer who ever sat in an American Cabinet, and to him, more than to any military commander in the field, does the country owe its victory over the rebellion. His prophetic sagacity concerning President Grant has been so painfully verified by subsequent events, that we beg our countrymen to give heed to the warning which thus comes to them as from the tomb.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

It was not alone to Charles Sumner that Edwin M. Stanton expressed his distrust of U. S. Grant. Soon after the battle of Chickamauga, Stanton and Grant met at Indianapolis, and travelled together to Louisville, the Secretary explaining the situation to the General, and impressing upon him the profound importance of saving the army at Chattanooga. Arrived at Louisville, Stanton sent for the officers who were looking after the transportation, or pretending to do so, and stirred them up, giving peremptory orders, in vehement tones, and impressing upon them with extraordinary energy the necessity of instant and persistent individual exertion. Then he inquired for Grant, and ascertained that he was at the theatre, whereupon he did not hesitate to speak freely his feeling of disappointment and indignation that in such a crisis a man upon whom so much depended, and whose minutes were that night precious to his country, should be dawdling at a stupid theatre. He sent for General Grant forthwith, and asked him when he was going to the front; urged that he should go at once, and stuck to him until he got him off the next morning.

The Chicago Times and New York World.

From the Richview (Ill.) Democrat (Democratic).

Some ten days before the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, we were on the train bound South from Centralia, and on board we met with Hon. Dan. W. Munn and Mr. J. C. Willis, both of whom are office-holders under U. S. Grant, and both are prominent Egyptian politicians, and are supposed to be well posted in the office-holders' party. We take it, also, that these gentlemen are honest in their views, and we propose to state a conversation we had with them in regard to the Chicago *Times* and New York *World*. We were discussing the different Conventions and the probable candidates of each, and also the standing of some of the leading papers of the country in the approaching canvass, when we were informed by these gentlemen that immediately after the Cincinnati Convention had made a nomination the above-named papers would bolt, and that during the canvass they would both be Grant papers; and said that they would do more for the election of Grant than the New York *Tribune* and CHICAGO TRIBUNE would do hurt. We make this statement to show that the *Times* and *World* have all along been in sympathy with Grant. At the time the statement was made to us, we denied it most emphatically, but were told to wait and see. We have waited, and the result is, that Messrs. Munn and Willis were correct. Now we call upon the next Democratic State Convention to depose the said editor of the *Times* from his duties as a member of the National Democratic Committee, and install in his place a good and true Democrat. We want no more Judases in our party. That these two papers desire the election of U. S. Grant is evident to my mind. Democrats, do not be deceived by them, they will lead you astray.

A Strange Story.

From the Golden Age, June 8.

One day last week a strange story came from Washington to the office of the *Golden Age*, for the authenticity of which we cannot vouch. It was a direct and positive statement, issuing from the White House itself, that the President had become alarmed at the formidable progress of the Liberal movement, and rather than find himself pitted against a candidate with two Conventions at his back—as Mr. Greeley would have, in case Baltimore should ratify Cincinnati—meant to decline the Philadelphia nomination. This act on his part (as the story goes) was not only threatened, or meditated, but actually performed; that is, the President's letter of declination was already written. Senators Morton and Conkling then besieged the President, and, in a long interview, lasting through a whole evening till after midnight, induced him to withdraw his resignation, and trust calmly to circumstances and fate. Such is the story—and we give it for what it is worth, if it be worth anything, which we doubt.

—Samuel Reed and Levi B. Tuttle, arrested for causing the great conflagration in Ayer, Mass., (formerly Groton Junction), whereby the losses aggregated a quarter of a million, wanted to realize excessive insurance. Tuttle owned a furniture manufactory in Reed's building; and several previous attempts to fire it directed suspicion against both of them.

NEW YORK.

The Greeley Ratification Meeting—Senator Doolittle's Speech.

Comptroller Green and the Police—Troubles of the Jersey City Ring.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 4.

Of course, the first thing to be spoken of to-day,—the first thing, in verity, which has been spoken of in most houses and places of business this morning, and the chief subject of conversation all over town—is the

GREELEY RATIFICATION MEETING

last night in and around the Cooper Union. "At and around,"—for the great hall itself, spacious as it is, would hardly hold a tithe of those who gathered together in response to the call. I am not going to give you any account of the meeting. The telegraph and your exchanges will have done enough of that before this reaches you, and, if you will carefully compare the accounts in the different New York papers, you may, perhaps, get a tolerable fair idea of what it was as a demonstration of political sentiment, though neither they nor I can convey to your mind any adequate notion of how enthusiastic, how harmonious, and how remarkable as a representative assembly, it really was. It was not, apparently, called under the most powerful auspices, nor was it addressed by the most eloquent speakers; but these things seemed to matter little to the crowd, who evidently came because they wanted to do so,—because they understood and sympathized with the Greeley movement—and not because they had been bidden, nor yet for the sake of the eloquent speeches which might be addressed to them. In many respects, it was badly planned and managed, but it seemed as though no amount of bungling could repress the determination of the people to show their sympathy for the Liberal ticket and platform. How heartily this sympathy was evidenced, I need not try to tell you. Not only the 3,000 people in the hall, but also the many more thousands outside, in the plaza around and in front of the building, showed the nature of their feelings by their frequent cheers at the name of Greeley, and at favorite quotations from the Cincinnati Platform. When the end of the meeting was reached even, there were fully 500 persons in the hall, though the hour was long past midnight, and they were of the class of those accustomed to go much earlier to bed.

The speech of the evening was that of

SENATOR DOOLITTLE,

of whom I am proud as an old Western New Yorker, and who made a characteristically sensible speech on the issues of the day. He neither lauded Greeley too much, nor rated Grant too low; but he clearly showed the need for a change of Administration and of policy, and told in no feeble strains what he thought the Democracy ought to and would do.

I met

CAPTAIN RYNDERS,

to-day, and asked him:

"What did you think of the meeting last night?"

"Well, it was a good meeting. I was there. Yes, sir, I stood alongside of Senator Doolittle all the time he was speaking. They tried to have me make a speech, but I told them I was not ready yet to commit myself, and so would say nothing. Doolittle asked me to speak, but I wouldn't. Have you read Doolittle's speech?"

"Not yet, but I shall."

"You had better. It was just right. I indorse every word of it. It was the best speech made."

From which expression you will see, after reading the speech, that the Captain is not so much anti-Greeley as he thinks he is, which is further proven by the fact that, when I left him, I said, "Well, Captain, if Greeley should be nominated at Baltimore, what would you do?"

"Support him, of course," said he.

"And so say we all of us."

THE MEN FROM JERSEY

even—which is more remarkable—are talking the same way for the most part; and you know that, if the Jersey Democracy can go Horace, no other Democrats need grumble at him. To be sure, ex-Governor Randolph and a few more do not quite absorb the idea of Greeley, but we all know that Randolph wants to be nominated at Baltimore for either President or Vice President,—he doesn't care much which,—for which reason he favored the election of Parker for Governor of New Jersey last fall, so as to remove a possible rival from his path. In the meantime, we rest assured that, if Greeley should be nominated at Baltimore, he would have no more enthusiastic supporter than Randolph.

C. CHAUNCEY BURR

is strong for Greeley, and insists that the Baltimore Convention *must* indorse him.

THE POLICE.

Mr. Green, the Comptroller, has induced the Board of Audit to cut down the Appropriations for the Police Department so much that the Commissioners were frightened, and proposed at once to cut down the number of the force by about five hundred men. This was done for the reason that the Board could not carry on the Department for the money allowed by the Comptroller.

I interviewed a Police Commissioner on this subject, and he said: "It is the worst rule I ever saw. Instead of less, we need more money. We ought to have at least a thousand more men on duty, instead of five hundred less. As it is now, we have not men enough for duty."

"What do you intend to do?"

"Well, if Green holds out, we intend to appeal to the citizens to contribute for the expenses of the force beyond appropriations, and to trust to the next Legislature for a return of their money. I think the plan will succeed, and that we can get the money needed."

We have now not quite 2,300 policemen, and, if Mr. Green's measure takes effect, we shall only have 1,700, which gives the up-town patrolmen "beats" of nearly five miles each.

There is a little talk just now about the trials of the "Ring" thieves,—Tweed, Sweeny & Co.,—but nothing has yet been done. In the meantime,

THE JERSEY CITY RING

has come to grief after the manner of Jersey criminals. Two of the indicted Commissioners—Messrs Burnstead and Vreeland—have been convicted of conspiracy, malfeasance in office, etc. Burnstead was Commissioner of Public Works and head of the "Ring." He is a stout, florid man,—a man who has "come up" from nothing to be rich,—in short, a sort of Tweed on a Jersey scale. Vreeland is of an old and honorable family. He is a man verging on old age, and is much cast down at his conviction—so much so, that he has been ill, and, rumor says, insane, since the verdict was rendered. The penalty, under Jersey law, to which these men are liable, is two years in prison, or $500 fine, or both; and it is generally believed that Judge Bidle, who presided at the trial, will give the heaviest penalty he can. This would be in accordance with his known character; but, besides that, he is known to be none too well affected toward the Jersey City "Ring," who defeated him last fall in the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention. The Judge wanted to be Governor, but had to yield to Parker, and, virtuous as he is, he cannot quite forget the fact.

GOSSIP.

Jarrett and Palmer are both in Europe, engaging artists, who are to appear in the new Niblo's which Mr. Stewart will positively have ready in September.

Sheridan Shook is to remodel his Union Square Theatre, so as to rival the Fifth Avenue; and he has engaged Dan Harkins and Agnes Ethel to leave Daly and join him in September.

A new Club—the Arcadian—has broken off from the Lotos, and bids fair to rival that association.

IZZARD.

THE GALLOWS IN TEXAS.

Hanging of the Notorious Steph. Ballew—He Murders a Man, and Marries His Victim's Sister—Terrible Scene at the Execution.

McKinney, Texas (June 1), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

This section of Texas has looked upon many heart-rending spectacles, but the double hanging of the notorious and hardened villain, Steph. Ballew, on the 24th ult., far outstripped anything ever beheld, even by the rough and weather-worn frontiersmen that had assembled from miles around to witness it. The day was a beautiful one, and long before sunrise the curious backwoodsmen were upon the grounds discussing the coming events. The citizens of McKinney, also, seemed interested, and by 12 o'clock fully four thousand people had assembled upon the commons, directly south of the town, in the centre of which had been erected the gallows.

About half-past 1 o'clock the prisoner was led from the County Jail and placed in a wagon, with the Sheriff and his posse, to be conveyed thence to the place of execution. He was neatly attired in a plain suit of black, and, as the wagon drove up through the crowd to the gallows, not an eye of the many thousands fixed upon him lent one pitying glance to Steph. Ballew, the murderer of Jimmy Golden. The prisoner was taken from the wagon by Sheriff Bush and led up to the gallows. His face wore a sullen and cold-blooded look, and, as he sat there calmly smoking a cigar while the officiating clergy were performing service, a shiver of horror crept over the multitude as they witnessed such unequalled coolness and dogged indifference.

After a few short prayers, of which the prisoner took no notice, the Sheriff advanced and announced that the prisoner had nothing to say, he having positively declined to utter a single word. Ballew was was then informed that the time had come when the penalty of the law had to be carried out, when he got down from the railing upon which he had been perched, advanced toward the Sheriff with a sneer, and, with such devil-may-care indifference as has never before been read of in the annals of crime, he lowered his head in order to allow the Sheriff to properly adjust the rope. After the black cap had been drawn over his head and all necessary arrangements having been made, the Sheriff knocked the prop from under the trap, and the heartless scoundrel, Steph. Ballew, was swinging in mid-air, paying the penalty for the cold-blooded murder of James P. Golden. The fall failed to break his neck, and it was discovered by convulsive struggles of the dare-devil that something was wrong. After swinging for fifteen minutes, during which time the prisoner made desperate efforts to free himself, it was ascertained that the noose fit so loosely as to admit air to his lungs. Then came a trying time for the Sheriff and his posse. The assembled crowd were unanimously in favor of a second hanging, and were not slow in publicly demanding it. The voices of the cattle drovers and backwoodsmen could be heard above the noise and confusion, shouting "Give the villain another dose!" "Shoot him!" "Cut his throat!" and numerous other ejaculations of similar tenor. Women fainted and a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. Sheriff Bush regained the platform, and by a determined effort of his assistants the half hung man was raised, the noose tightened, and amid the shouts of the more hardened attendants Ballew was swung to the winds the second time, and in thirty minutes he was successfully hung and pronounced dead by the physicians.

The circumstances of the murder, as elicited in the trial, are as follows: On September 30, 1870, Ballew and his victim, James P. Golden, started to Texas from Quincy, Ill., on a trading expedition. Ballew having successfully played the confidence game on the Golden family, inducing the belief that he was a regular trader in Texas stock. By these representations he was enabled to buy farming stock from Golden's father on credit. Upon starting, Ballew gave to the senior Golden a note for $1,500, which he promised to pay to young Golden when both arrived in Texas. The young man came overland, and, as is supposed, reached this place early in October. Then it was that young Golden was murdered. Ballew induced his victim into a thicket, murdered him with an axe, and buried him. Ballew was then in sole ownership of the property, which he afterwards sold, squandered the money, and, after wandering about the country, he again appeared at the home of the Goldens, in Illinois, expressing great surprise and astonishment at the absence of his companion, who, as he stated, had started on his return home several weeks before. Ballew told the murdered boy's father that he had given him large sums of money, among other amounts $1,500, to pay the note. After talking in this manner, it was generally believed that the son had run away. Shortly after this Ballew, clad in the apparel of his victim, sought the hand of Clara Golden, sister of the man he had murdered, and led her to the marriage altar. Conflicting stories brought about suspicion, shrewd detectives were put upon the search, one development followed another, and it soon was proved that Ballew was indeed a murderer of the deepest dye. He paid the penalty of his crime yesterday, and no tear was shed as the body was buried in the woods, two miles below town.

THE BRIDGEPORT MURDER.

Particulars of the Assassination of Capt. George M. Colvocoresses, of the Navy.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, June 4.

Probably the most deliberate murder which ever occurred in our city was committed on Monday evening, about 11 o'clock, June 3, the victim of the foul deed being Captain George M. Colvocoresses, of Litchfield, Conn., a retired officer of the United States Navy and member of the Naval Retiring Board. Mr. Colvocoresses came to Bridgeport yesterday, on his way to New York, and after procuring a state-room on the steamer Bridgeport, which sails at 11 o'clock p. m., left the boat, and about 9½ in the evening called at the Sterling House and inquired if it was too late for supper. Upon being informed that supper was over he passed around to Ward's dining-rooms, No. 30 Bank street, got his supper and returned again to the hotel, and gave to Mr. Wilson the key to a room which he occupied the last Friday night, which key he forgot to deliver when he left Saturday morning. After remaining a while at the Sterling House, conversing with the clerk and host, he started for the boat at precisely 10½ o'clock, and passed down Main street. He carried a small leather travelling valise, which he was careful to keep in his hand, and guard as if it contained something valuable. He stopped, on his way down Main street, at M. H. Wheeler's drug store, corner of State, purchased a cigar, and inquired the way to the boat. Mr. Wheeler directed him, and he passed on.

At precisely 11 o'clock, officer L. M. Bailey, who is at the dock when the boat starts, heard the report of a pistol just as the boat shoved off, and inquired of one of the men employed on the dock from which direction the sound came. "Clinton street," he was told, and he started on a run in that direction. Turning into Clinton from Water, a small light was seen, and upon approaching it the body of the murdered man was discovered. He had been shot through the lower left breast, the weapon used being a large horse-pistol. The shirt of the victim was still on fire from the discharge of the pistol, and he breathed twice after the officer reached the spot. Three or four young men, who were returning from the boat, also heard the report, ran with the officer and conveyed intelligence of the horrid tragedy to the station-house. The body was soon after removed to the station, where an inquest was held. Drs. Nash and Cummings were summoned, all the circumstances and facts that could be gathered were laid before the jury, and a verdict rendered in accordance therewith.

The fatal bullet passed completely through the body of the ill-fated man, entering at the lower left breast, and then struck the fence, grazed one corner of the steps to the piazza of the house, in front of which the murder was committed, continued its course several feet further, and lodged in the ground. The ball was picked up this morning, and, together with the pistol, which was left on the ground, is now in possession of Captain Rylands. The murderer is supposed to have run through a yard near Water street and thus made his escape. Persons residing in the vicinity heard the report of the pistol, also heard the groans of the dying man, but saw no one. There is no doubt but the murder was premeditated, but not accomplished without a struggle. The sword-cane which Mr. Colvocoresses carried was found on the ground near him, and from its apperance it was vigorously used to repel his murderer. The cane was broken to splinters, and the sword was considerably bent, which goes to show that he must have been first attacked and subsequently shot. This morning a box of percussion caps and a bullet were found about sixty feet from where the body lay, tied up in a double cotton-cloth.

This morning the valise carried by Mr. Colvocoresses was found stowed away on the Naugatuck dock, south of the steamboat wharf, rifled of its contents. From memorandums found, it would appear that the deceased had upward of $8,000 in cash, checks, and drafts with him at the time of his murder, a small portion of which was in cash, which was being taken to New York for deposit. The body of deceased was taken in charge by Mr. Cullinan, undertaker, and the family were telegraphed at Litchfield.

The deceased was well known by many persons in this city, was about 65 years of age, and leaves a wife, four daughters, and one son, who is an Ensign in the Navy. He has resided at Litchfield some fifteen years, and was highly respected and esteemed by those who were acquainted with him. He was a man of considerable wealth, and, we are informed, had recently taken insurances on his life for $60,000. He was born in Greece, and was appointed to a position in the United States Navy from Vermont, February, 1832; was attached to the Mediterranean Squadron in 1836-37; promoted to Passed Midshipman June 23, 1838; was on the great Wilkes exploring expedition from 1838 to 1842; made Lieutenant October 7, 1843; on the Pacific Squadron 1844-46, and on the Mediterranean again 1847-49. On the coast of Africa 1851-52; the receiving ship, New York, 1853-55; the East India Squadron 1855 58; Portsmouth Navy Yard, 1858 60; commanded store-ship Supply, 1861-63; made Commander July 1, 1861; commanded the sloop Saratoga, 1864; and the sloop St. Mary, in the Pacific Squadron, 1865-66; commissioned as Captain and retired in 1867. While on the East India Squadron, he took part in the brilliant capture of "Barrier Forts," on the Canton River, under command of Commodore Armstrong. The same fight in which the late Admiral Foote, of New Haven, bore such a distinguished part. Captain Colvocoresses distinguished himself during the late war, and received, as we are informed, some $25,000 as his share of prizes captured. At the time of his decease he was a member of the Naval Retiring Board at New York.

Messrs. H. R. Coit and J. D. Perkins, of Litchfield, arrived here this afternoon, by the Housatonic train, to take charge of the remains for the family, and through them we learn that the deceased had but little money in his possession when he left home. He also left his watch at home. This deepens the mystery of his murder. Probably the suspicion that he carried money with him led to the murder.

Heavy Insurance Upon His Life—Efforts to Show it a Case of Suicide.

Bridgeport, Conn., (June 5) Despatch to the New York Times.

Captain George M. Colvocoresses, United States Navy, whose tragical end was narrated in to-day's *Times*, had insurance policies upon his life in the following-named companies: Connecticut Mutual, $25,000; Northwestern, $20,000; Commonwealth, Mutual Benefit, Equitable, Mutual Life, New England, North America, New York Life, Phœnix, and Travellers, each $10,000; St. Louis Mutual, $8,000; Manhattan, John Hancock, National of Vermont, State Mutual, and Berkshire County, each $5,000; and the Atlantic Mutual and Charter Oak, $2,500 each—in all $173,000.

Of this large sum, all except $19,000 was negotiated in January last, through Mr. A. E. Smith, of Blanchard & Smith, No. 178 Broadway, New York.

A strong effort will be made to show that his death was caused by his own hand, instead of being a murder, as was at first supposed. Public sentiment here is divided upon this point, and a *post mortem* examination by Dr. Hubbard failed to throw any new light upon it.

The old-fashioned pistol with which the deed was perpetrated will, undoubtedly, sooner or later, trace it home to some one.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars' Worth of Bonds Missing.

Bridgeport (June 6) Despatch to the New York Herald.

An examination of the affairs of the Captain, made by his executors at Litchfield, has revealed the fact that $15,000 in government bonds, which he is known to have had, are missing. There is no record of these bonds to be found, and no deposit of them anywhere appears to have been made. As Captain Colvocoresses was about making arrangements for paying the semi-annual premium on his insurance, which comes due in July, and was also to take up claims against him to the amount of $8,000, it is reasonable to suppose that he had these bonds with him at the time of his being shot. The object of his visit to New York on Tuesday was to complete the arrangements spoken of above with Mr. Smith, through whom $153,000 of the insurance has been effected. As the theory of suicide is now being pushed in certain quarters, this development will prove, perhaps, of great importance, and Mr. H. R. Coit, of the Litchfield National Bank, has gone to New York to-day to determine, if possible, whether the bonds had been deposited with any parties in that city. In the meantime detectives have taken the pistol, bullet, and other articles found near the dead man, and have gone with them to Litchfield, to discover whether they were ever in the possession of any parties living in that town.

The opinion gains ground that Captain Colvocoresses was murdered by parties who supposed he had money on his person, which he was taking to New York to meet the above-mentioned claims, and this theory may not be far from correct.

A Reminiscence of Captain Colvocoresses—His Reply to the Spanish Commander in Valparaiso Harbor.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, June 6.

The brave old tar, Captain Colvocoresses, who was brutally murdered at Bridgeport, Monday night, was, during the latter part of the late war, in command of the little sloop-of-war, St. Mary's, which comprised nearly all the effective force of the usually powerful Pacific Squadron. He chanced to be on duty in Valparaiso when that port was menaced by a powerful Spanish squadron under the command of Admiral Pinzon, and was exceedingly active in his efforts to protect the rights and property of American citizens. For his success, as well as for a famous correspondence with the Spanish Admiral, he will be long remembered there. Somewhat inexplicably, he sailed in one morning from a short cruise outside, and anchored the St. Mary's directly in front of the business portion of the city, and between it and the iron-clad ships of the Spaniard. Pinzon saw the awkwardness of the situation, and in a characteristically arrogant note informed him that he had better move his corvette, as he intended to bombard the place, and would not be answerable for any damages that might result. This roused the ire of the Greek, and he hastened to inform the Spanish Admiral, in language that was model of explicitness and force, that the St. Mary's was anchored to his perfect satisfaction, and would remain where she was, and added further:

"In the event of a bombardment of the city, I beg you, Sir, to have a care that none of your shot touch the hull of the St. Mary's. I am perfectly aware of the weakness of my corvette in comparison with the powerful squadron of her most Catholic Majesty now blockading the port, but I beg, Sir, to remind you that the flag that floats at her peak represents 3,000 guns on the sea."

The correspondence was printed in the Spanish papers, and besides creating the greatest enthusiasm for the plucky Captain, rather opened the eyes of the Chilenos to the tremendous effective force of the American navy at that time. But his action subsequently caused him no little inconvenience, for whenever he showed himself on shore he found himself immediately surrounded by a crowd of enthusiastic citizens, who attributed the immunity of their city for a long time afterward to his refusal, and who made the hills ring with their vivas for the "brave American."

STORMS AND FLOODS.

Great Damage to Property in Central Illinois.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Democrat, June 8.

The present month of June, 1872, will long be memorable for its freshet by the rain which fell on Thursday night. The storm commenced at 8 o'clock and lasted until 2. During the six hours, the fall of water, as measured by Dr. Brendel, in this city, was 3.53 inches. The fall of water on Thursday morning was 1.40 inches, making, with that of Thursday night, nearly 5 inches. Since the 1st day of June, the amount of water which fell reached 8.97 inches. Of course the water-drenched earth was prepared to throw off all the rain which fell on Thursday night and cause a freshet.

It is difficult to calculate the amount of damage done by the storm in the city. Gutters everywhere were overflowed, cellars were filled, and much property destroyed. The City will be under great expense to repair the destruction of sewers, gutters, and washed streets. At the foot of Morgan street, the sewer was badly damaged, a great hole being washed out under the railroad track. The companies will have to make this repair.

A street bridge on South Adams street, below the horse railway stables, was washed out. The bridge on North Adams street (the same washed out last Saturday evening) shared a similar fate.

The sewer at the foot of Jackson street, the gutter on Spring street, the sewer at Clark & Bush's distillery, the gutter on the lower side of Bridge street, and Hale street, were all badly damaged. A sewer near the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad round-house was washed out, damaging the track.

Many reports reach us of the destruction caused in the vicinity of the city. We, indeed, have not space to enumerate all. On the Farmington road the culvert was washed out, and the gully would across the road by the water is so wide and deep that wagon communication between the country and city via that important pike is entirely suspended.

In Richwood township the damage to roads and crops was very great. On the Knoxville road the damage was also extensive. The "Big Hollow" bridge is gone, and the farms in that vicinity have suffered terribly. The damage cannot be computed now, but in some places whole fields have been laid waste, fences carried away, barns swept from their places and devastation seems to have swept the Big Hollow valley through its whole length.

Kickapoo Creek was very high, and during all day yesterday, poured an immense flood of water into the Illinois River. Great destruction to bridges and crops was made. Monroe's bridge was washed nearly a quarter of a mile down stream. The coal banks were flooded, and it will be a week or two before any coal can be mined and brought to market. In Bickerton's bank the water was six feet higher than it was after the storm of last Saturday. The mine had just been put in working order at the time the last freshet came on.

It was reported that the iron bridge over the Kickapoo, below that city, was washed away. But the report proves to be without foundation, and the fine structure remains intact.

The floods from Kickapoo and other swollen streams, pouring into Illinois river, caused the novelty of that river flowing up stream. The upward current commenced about four o'clock on Friday morning and has continued. The current towards Chicago Lake was much swifter than the ordinary downward current, and the novelty attracted much attention. Large logs and drift swept up under the bridge at we don't know how many knots an hour. The P. W. Strader sailed up yesterday morning in gallant style. But the tow boat Joe Flemming, on her downward trip had some difficulty. In turning the bend near the mouth of the Kickapoo, the current was so strong that the steamer battled with the upward rush of waters for more than an hour before she could proceed. The rise of the river was not so great as might have been expected under the circumstances. From 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon to 6 o'clock last evening, the rise was about four feet, but it is expected that the swell will continue some time and yet make high water. It is predicted that the upward current will cease this morning.

In Radnor Township all the bridges are reported to be gone, and the corn badly washed out. The same report comes from other townships.

The freshet was nearly as great as has ever been known in this locality. The country being better improved, the damage done is much greater than ever before. In 1844, and again in 1849, the waters were higher. In the latter year, it will be remembered by old citizens, the wagon-bridge at this place was swept away.

Farm Creek was very high, overflowing its banks at all points and doing great harm. From its mouth to Hilton, we have reports. Fences and fields were swept by the flood, and it is hard to guess at the loss of property sustained. At Hilton a general inundation occurred. Families were driven from their beds by the rise of water, gardens were destroyed, buildings were washed away, and animals were drowned. In the principal street the water was five feet deep, and rushing like a mill-tail. No human lives were lost. Mr. Pierson's barn was carried about a hundred yards and deposited in an upright position. Funk's slaughter-house was washed away. The brick-yard of Henry Daring was ruined, and 10,000 bricks destroyed. The "first bridge" over Farm Creek was carried down stream about 300 yards, but not broken up. The fine wagon bridge at Hilton, though covered by water, stood the pressure and remains sound, though the earth has caved in at one end, rendering repairs necessary before travel can be resumed.

As an indication of the height of water in Farm Creek, it may be noted that a large log, four feet and eight inches in diameter, was deposited on the high embankment on the other side of the wagon bridge over the Illinois. The embankment was injured to some extent.

All the railroads suffered more or less damage. The C., R. I. & P. was last evening running its trains through regularly. The Peoria and Rock Island was not materially damaged, and got its trains through, but could not reach the Bridge street depot, owing to a break in its track by the bursting of a sewer near its round house on Water street.

The P. P. & J. was badly washed near Hollis, and also at Pekin and Mackina Creek, but the breaks were repaired, and trains are now running through to Jacksonville. The I. B. & W. is as sound as a bell.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has suffered greatly. We are informed that it has lost many bridges between here and Galesburg, and between 4 and 5 miles of track. Bridges 2, 5, and 7 are gone, and 3 and 10 are in a precarious condition. Workmen are engaged in double force, at both ends, repairing the damage. Timbers are being sent over the Pacific & Rock Island Road, by way of Galva, for the damaged road. It will be two or three days before trains will be running through.

The T. P. & W. was also a sufferer. Both divisions are much damaged, and trains will not be running before Monday noon at the least. From Washington east to State Line the track is all right. But from here to Washington the flood played havoc. The bridge at Hilton is gone, and about 150 feet of track. The bridge at the "gravel switch" has lost about 30 feet, with 40 feet of embankment, necessitating the building of a wooden structure 40 feet longer than the original one. About twelve iron rails on the line have been swept away and lost. One bent of the trestle work, just across the river, is broken. One-half of Cunningham's bridge is carried away, and the other half is twisted out of shape. In Bowman's cut half the bridge is gone. Three bents of the bridge a mile this side of Washington are gone, and in another two bents are swept away. About two hundred yards of embankment is lost.

Mr. D. K. Smith, Superintendent, and Mr. Hemphill, Master Car Builder, were out yesterday, with a force of men, repairing damages. A large force will be occupied, night and day, until the line is put in complete running order. Yesterday morning the telegraph was disconnected between here and Washington, but a set of repairers, sent out by Mr. Smith, had the wires working through to the State line by 11 o'clock.

The Western Division of the T., P & W. have shared a similar fate with the Eastern. Superintendent Dorwin telegraphed last evening that three feet of water was over West Crooked Creek, with four bridges impassible. Two hundred feet of embankment is gone on the LaHarpe branch. The track is impassible at East Crooked Creek, four small bridges gone, and 500 feet of embankment gone between New Philadelphia and Seville. The bridge over the east fork of Copperas Creek is swept away and fifty feet of embankment near it gone. Four small bridges are gone near Breed's Station, and several on Little and Big LaMarsh Creeks, and about a half mile of breaks.

A Mapleton correspondent, who just returned from a six-mile trip over the T. P. & W., wrote us as follows, yesterday:

"Between Hollis and Glasford four bridges are down, two of the largest being entirely swept away. At Big LaMarsh the bridge is swept off, also nearly one quarter of a mile of track is washed from the embankment, and nearly one-half mile of grade is seriously damaged. It will require at least a week's labor, with all the force that can be put into service, to thoroughly repair the damages along the line above referred to. The damage to farms is also fearful. The fences along all the streams are also swept away, and the crops all destroyed. I noticed that acres of soil are washed off as deep as plowed. It is quite impossible at this writing to give anything like a correct estimate of the extent or amount of damage done the property."

From the Henry County (Ill.) Republican.

On Wednesday evening, May 29, a terrific rain and hail storm passed over New Bedford and Yorktown, in this county, doing considerable damage to property. Three miles west of Bedford, Miss Kempler was killed by lightning while milking a cow. A mile and a half further north, Andrew Anderson and two horses were knocked down, but not fatally hurt. Three miles east of Bedford, Harrison Hayes had a pair of pinchers knocked out of his hands. One mile further east, the lightning struck and burned ten tons of hay for James Martin, while they were thrashing corn. The lightning ran along on the ground, like a wounded serpent, to the machine, all of the horses of which were knocked down. A little daughter of Mr. Martin was also felled to the ground by the shock. A large amount of hail also fell, which was very severe on small grain, and the damage to fencing was of no account.

CANADIAN CANALS.

The Subject of Their Enlargement Before the Dominion Parliament—Speech of Mr. Langevin.

What action the Canadian Government would take in reference to the Welland and the canals east of it has long been a question of all thinking Canadians and of the citizens of the United States. The matter is now before the Dominion Parliament sitting at Ottawa, and on Tuesday night the question came up for debate.

The Hon. Mr. Langevin, who has this matter of canals under his especial charge, moved that the House go into committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions in relation to the improvement and enlargement of the canals in the Dominion. He said that when confederation was entered into, it was understood that the canals were to be enlarged as soon as possible. The period had come when the state of the public treasury admitted the fulfilment of that promise. The population, which in 1851 was 2,320,000, was now 3,500,000. There was a corresponding increase in the trade of the country and its exports and imports, while the revenue had increased from $12,750,000 to $19,335,[illegible]. Mr. Langevin then proceeded as follows:

"The Confederation had been extended to the Pacific, and by the construction of great works, the Northwest would soon fill up with population. It was therefore necessary, in anticipation of the consequent growing trade, to enlarge the canals. The traffic was now greater than the Grand Trunk Railway and canals could well accommodate, but we had also a great part of the United States trade which would find its way to the ocean by the St. Lawrence. Speaking of this last year, the Canal Commission had mentioned the immense growth of the Western trade. He referred to it to show what we might expect to gain by enlarging our canals, and which we must gain if we are to maintain our position as a great State on this Continent. There were rival routes to the St. Lawrence in the Erie Canal and Mississippi, and trade would be diverted to them unless we were prepared to improve the Canadian outlet to the ocean. He referred to the inducements offered by Americans to secure this traffic. Only the other day the Legislature of New York State offered $10,000 to any one who could invent a vessel that could be run by steam on the Erie Canal. The locks on the Erie Canal were 115 by 18 feet, whilst the proposed locks on our canal are to be 270 by 45 feet. The depth of ours would be 12 feet, which, when compared with the Erie Canal, which had only 7 feet, would show that the improvement would revolutionize trade, and make of the St. Lawrence what nature intended it to be—the great highway of the continent. He would give a few facts respecting the trade of the lakes: The receipts of grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland, five lake ports, in 1871, reducing flour to wheat, were 141,000,000 bushels. The receipts by lake at Buffalo were, in 1871, 67,000,000 bushels; whilst the quantity which passed through at Port Colborne was 24,500,000 bushels. To show that the St. Lawrence was the natural highway for trade, he gave the following figures: In 1865 the receipts of grain from Buffalo were 51,000,000; in 1871 they had increased to 67,000,000. The receipts of grain at Oswego declined from 17,000,000 bushels in 1860 to 14,250,000 in 1871. The receipts at Montreal were, in 1860, 6,750,000; in 1865, 8,000,000; in 1869, 12,500,000; in 1871, 16,118,000; showing that the grain trade had been constantly increasing at Montreal in greater proportion than at Buffalo. At the five ports before mentioned, the receipts of grain during the past four years were, 1868, 109,000,000; in 1869, 118,000,000; 1871, 141,000,000. The increase was nearly 40 per cent in three years. The profits on carrying produce through the New York Canals during the last thirty-five years amounted to $227,000,000; the clear profits amounting to $105,000,000 more than paid the cost of constructing the canals. He proceeded to say that the people of the United States fully appreciated the danger to them of the enlargement of the Welland Canal, as it would draw the Western trade from them to the Canadian ports. He read from statistics relative to the trade and commerce of Buffalo, showing the difference between the receipts at that city and at Montreal, and that the increase was in favor of Montreal; the pamphlet also pointed out the advantage of the Canadian route, provided the canals were enlarged, and urged the building of the Niagara Ship Canal in order to divert the trade from this route. He then proceeded to speak of the Welland Canal. During 1870 and 1871 the tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels on the canal were as follows: In 1870 the tonnage of steamers was 264,000 tons; in 1871, 396,000; showing an increase of more than 50 per cent in steamers. The tonnage of sailing vessels in 1870 was 408,000 tons; in 1871 it had decreased to 355,000 tons, showing the tendency was to replace the sailing vessels by steamers. The total tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels in 1870 was 617,000 tons, and in 1871, 751,000, showing an increase of 98,000 tons. In 1849 they had a tonnage of 850,000, while in 1869 they had 2,500,000 tons. The tolls taken in 1849 amounted to $113,009, in 1869 to $246,000, and 1871 to $299,730, an increase of nearly 200 per cent. The down freight had numbered 867,000 tons in 1870, and 962,000 tons in 1871. The average tonnage of American vessels was 319 tons; of the Canadian 424 tons; the numbers of vessels of all kinds that passed the Welland Canal during the last four years were 6,157 in 1867, 6,069 in 1869, 6,740 in 1870, 7,729 in 1871, showing 1,000 more than in the previous year. The tonnage had been during the same year up and down largely and constantly increasing, but the canal was too narrow and not deep enough, and the locks were not large enough for the increase in trade and the size of vessels; therefore we must enlarge our canals. The intention was to give the canal the dimensions recommended by the Canal Commissioners; the locks to be 270x45 feet, and 12 feet of water on mitre sills. Of course these dimensions could be given to the locks of the Welland Canal; on the St. Lawrence and Lachine Canals the intention of the Government was to give the same dimensions. Nevertheless, they were obliged to study the quantity of water the St. Lawrence could give for the purpose. He did not mean to say that they could not provide that quantity of water. It might be a very easy thing, after all, to get it, but it would not be proper on his part, knowing there would be difficulties in the way, to say positively that 12 feet could be obtained in the St. Lawrence canals without much larger expenditure than the House would wish to make. This question was a thing to be studied, in order to see whether they could give more than 10½ feet, which they were sure to obtain on these canals, but he hoped that, after a proper examination was made, they would find the St. Lawrence canals could be given the same dimensions as were proposed to be given to the Welland Canal. The dimensions of the lock on the Bay Verte Canal would be 270 feet by 40 feet and 15 feet of water. These undertakings could be prosecuted immediately with vigor, and without endangering the finances of the country."

The matter was debated at some length, all the members agreeing that the Welland Canal should be first enlarged, and some suggesting that the locks should be made larger than proposed by Mr. Langevin. The matter will come up again in a few days on the question of appropriating the money required for the work on the Welland, and it is hardly susceptible of a doubt that the next winter will see the work of enlarging it commenced.

THE ZANZIBAR TORNADO.

Loss Over Twenty-five Million Dollars.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: A terrific cyclone swept with its centre over the town and island of Zanzibar on the 15th ult., spreading ruin and destruction in its course.

It began about 7 a.m. with a stormy wind from the southwest, and continued, increasing in force and violence, up to 1 p. m., when there was a lull for a short time; suddenly it dropped round to the north, and continued blowing in that direction until about 7 p. m., with such severity and destructiveness seldom recorded even in the history of hurricanes.

The loss in the harbor of shipping and native crafts was very great. When the storm commenced there were at anchor in the harbor the following ships, etc.: The Shah Allum, frigate; the Secunder Shah, corvette; the El Aladjdi, screw steamer, formerly the Sea King, or Sheanndoah; the Sultana, screw steamer, and the Star, screw steamer, all belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar, as well as several small steamers. The Adele O'Swald, from Hamburg; the Bushire, merchant country ship, from Bombay; the Lobelia, from London, 628 tons; the Abydos, steamer, of London, besides about 150 dhows and native crafts, partly ready to sail with valuable cargoes, principally cloves, for Bombay and the northern coast of Arabia.

When the hurricane subsided the only vessel left afloat was the Abydos, steamer, and much praise is due for the careful watching of the danger to Captain Cumming and his officers for keeping the Abydos afloat by steaming full speed against the wind up to her anchors.

The loss of life at sea must have been great, but we are glad to say that the Captain and crew of the Lobelia were providentially saved by the vessel striking the Custom House quay.

This ship rode out the violence of the first part of the gale, but such was the violence of the after part that the windlass and cables were torn out of the ship, and she at once dropped ashore and rapidly became a total loss.

Besides the known losses, we fear others equally severe have occurred.

The Adele O'Swald was found under the cliffs of Manga Pany, about ten miles north of the town, completely smashed to pieces, all of the crew of thirteen of this unfortunate vessel expected to have perished. Five bodies, much disfigured, were washed ashore and buried. A native rumor reached us that a number of European bodies have been thrown up on the beach on the east side of the island. Parties have been sent to search and give assistance.

The loss and destruction of property on shore have been equally great; the houses and stores occupied by Europeans have suffered much, the corrugated iron roofs being all gone, windows blown out, walls torn down; and, as the hurricane was accompanied by a deluge, the loss of produce is very great; the native part of the town may be described as levelled, and what the native population are to do if the rainy season continues no one can tell.

In the country, on the Arab clove and cocoanut plantations, the destruction is frightful. The strongest mango and cocoanut trees are uprooted; almost all the clove trees are destroyed, and, as it takes young clove trees 7 years to grow (after which time only half a pound of cloves may be obtained, and about 3 lbs. after fifteen years from each tree), it will take a long period to bring our islands back to the quantity of cloves formerly cultivated, and the trade in same from Zanzibar (which was large, and the chief supply of the world) is ruined for many years to come.

The loss at land and sea, we have heard, is estimated at five millions sterling, but we believe this is by far too low.

The Sultan's ship Solimanshah, coming from Bombay at the time of the cyclone, stranded east of this island, off Choomby, and is full of water. Yours, faithfully,

RIECK, GIBSON & Co.,
Lloyd's Agents.

ZANZIBAR, April 22.

Greeley's Prospects in the Southwest.

St. Louis Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser (Administration.)

A rapid trip through the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas has recently served to convince the writer of the unanimity with which the Southern whites accept the ticket already in the field. Hardly a man can be found in the Southwest,—Democrat, Conservative, or Moderate Republican,—who does not scout at the idea of an independent Democratic nomination. Among the former Rebels there is a strong feeling of preference to Greeley over any other Radical; for he has always been considered an honest, kind-hearted, and erratic man, fanatical, but magnanimous,—and the *Tribune* has been taken since the war by thousands of Southerners who considered it the exponent of respectable politics at the North. These men accept Greeley as, perhaps, the least objectionable Republican they could get, and also because they have an overweening confidence in his ability to command votes at the North. They exhibit a painful eagerness in their inquiries on this subject, and seem much dejected at hearing any opinion to the contrary from good sources. All their hopes of good government are honestly bound up in the success of the Cincinnati movement. The "moderate" Republicans—men who, in Massachusetts, would be strong Grant men, but whose honesty and respectability led them into opposition to the contrary characteristics of the "carpet-bag" State Governments—have no resource except in Greeleyism. In Arkansas, for instance, Clayton being the Administration Senator, all the Republicans opposed to his methods of government and of controlling elections—and they seem to include the large majority of the upright men of the party—are forced into alliance with the Democrats. It is a hard thing for an honest and independent man to be a "straight Republican" in most of the Southern States to-day, and now that it seems possible to oppose the party without utterly deserting its principles, thousands who further north would be pillars of the faith, have espoused the cause of Greeley and Brown from just the spirit which animated honest Democrats in New York to oppose Tammany. Whether this defection will carry Arkansas against Grant is doubtful, for the polls are in Clayton's hands, and that means a deal more in Arkansas than in Missouri or Massachusetts. The negroes, as yet, are united in support of the regular Republican ticket.

The Feeling in Southern Illinois.

Mount Vernon, Ill. (June 4) Despatch to the St. Louis Republican.

The occasion of the meeting of the Supreme Court enables me to give you a political fact of some weight and significance. The Southern grand division embraces, I believe, thirty-six counties, and that much of the State may be said to be represented here by the highest intelligence and most reliable men. An intimate personal acquaintance with most of the gentlemen from the several counties rendered "interviews" an easy matter, and I availed myself of the opportunity to learn the true sentiment of the people, especially the Democracy, in regard to Greeley and Brown and the action of the Baltimore Convention. First of all, let me say that entire unanimity prevails among the Democracy in support of the Cincinnati nominees, and in opposition to any third ticket at Baltimore. On this subject there is really no difference of opinion, and though my own observation had convinced me that Southern Illinois was overwhelmingly for Greeley and Brown, I had no correct idea of the extent of the feeling until I met here to-day the representatives fresh from the various localities. All the prominent Democrats here tell about the same story; and it is a good one. Thousands of Republicans, I am also told, are awaiting the action of the Baltimore Convention. If that body should put forth a third ticket, these Republicans may become disgusted and return to Grant, but in the more probable event of Greeley and Brown being left to make the fight, we may look for great accessions from the Republican ranks in support of the ticket. These views are concurred in by all of the prominent and influential gentlemen with whom I have conversed.

A Touching Incident.

During one of the most tremendous snow-storms ever witnessed here last winter, writes our Newfoundland correspondent, a poor widow left her home in search of her only son, a boy of 16 years of age, who had gone out in the morning wood-cutting, with several others. Unable to bear her anxieties, the poor mother rushed out into the blinding snow-drift, hoping to find her boy, and that her feeble arms might in some way help him homeward. After struggling on for several miles she met the party, who were on their return. By this time she was utterly exhausted and unable to retrace her steps. What was to be done? She sank down in the snow, worn out with fatigue and hunger. The little party of boys were quite unable to bear her among them homeward, and to remain with her would have been certain death to all. It was agreed that they should cover her as well as possible and return to the help. Her son, however, nobly refused to leave his mother, though to remain was, in all probability, certain death. When the lads gave the alarm in the village a number of men, at the peril of their lives, went out to rescue the mother and son. Their efforts to find them were, for several days, fruitless. They were finally found under a cliff, frozen to death and locked in one another's arms. "In death they were not divided," for theirs was a "love stronger than death."

THE LAW COURTS.

Galena Still in Default—A Second Trial Without Change of Result—Alleged Lack of Good Faith on the Part of an Agent—Adjournment of the Criminal Court.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

GALENA STILL IN DEFAULT.

Some years since the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Galena found themselves in contempt of this Court. They had not obeyed a writ of mandamus which ordered the collection of a tax. They were mildly dealt with for the reason probably that Judge Drummond could not find that they had been willingly guilty of a contemptuous act, for upon the indebtedness which they had litigated, and been decreed to pay, they had made some exertions to collect. The collector resigned. The original Aldermen went out of office. Everything changed. The cause thereafter has always been one of contempt, and now again, after so many years of continuous litigation has come up on the relation of Henry Amy. On Saturday the corporate authorities, in answer to the rule to show cause, depose that they have at all times used all means to collect the tax by levy, where their power ceases, but that the Collector had vacated his office, and his appointed successor refused to qualify.

PATENT CASES.

Thomas M. Jones sued Hall, Kimbark & Co., of this city, to restrain the latter from infringing upon a patent alleged to be for an improvement on sway bars, pounds, tongues, braces, and cross bars of vehicles.

—The Challenge Mill Company claim against the Empire Feed Mill Manufacturing Company, an infringement of a series of patents under Nelson Burr, covering a claimed improvement in grinding mills.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

TWICE TRIED—FRAUDULENT PURCHASE.

Cases are frequently twice tried. Another of them has passed through this purgation, and has come out by verdict exactly where it did some some months since. This is the case of Henry L. Swarthout against Edward Herrick, to recover the value of a quantity of goods alleged to have been sold and delivered. The defendant pleaded *actio non*, setting up the statute of frauds, that his was a special promise, guaranteeing an indebtedness of one William Sprouse, which guaranty was not reduced to writing. Upon the former trial the jury found for the plaintiff, $1,900, but the finding was set aside, because, by some inadvertence, the jury was allowed to take into their room, to consider, a letter which had not been introduced or received in evidence. On this trial, the party (Sprouse) swore that he purchased the goods, Herrick being his clerk, and providing the cash which was necessarily expended about the transaction. The law of such a case was now expressed to be that if the plaintiff sold and delivered the goods to defendant, then he became the purchaser thereof, wherefore he could be recovered of for the reasonable value of the property which passed; but if the sale was to a third party, then, even although the defendant agreed to become responsible for the payment of the purchase money, the plaintiff could not recover. The jury awarded plaintiff $1,900.

ALLEGED WANT OF GOOD FAITH.

An injunction, issued at the suit of Edward L. Baker, of Boston, Mass., to restrain Francis B. J. Read, by himself or agents, from intermeddling with the property of the Hyde Park Cement Pipe Works, in and about which defendant was complainant's agent. Complainant states that he is the sole proprietor of the works named, which he intrusted to defendant to carry on under an agreement providing against any presumption or claim of partnership. He complains that this agent has conducted the business after a ruinous fashion, calling for money to support it while he has been using the funds in excess of his dues for his own purposes, until at last he has overdrawn his account between six and seven thousand dollars, at the same time that he has made a private agreement with the South Park Commissioners, by which he seeks to obtain the price (for himself) of the building occupied by the works, which is on land included in the Park boundaries. In this state of case, complainant empowered an agent to close out the business, make sale of its property, and oust Read, but Read refuses to quit, whereupon the suit.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Ozias Bailey against the firm of Tyler, Ullman & Co., in which the demand is for $2,200. This is a suit to recover the alleged price of seven land scripts of the State of Massachusetts, each for a quarter section, for the endowment of colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts.

PERSONAL INJURY.

An action on the case was commenced by John T. White against William R B Steven, in which the damages are laid at $10,000. This is an alleged malicious prosecution, and arrest for upon a change of larceny.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

JUDGMENT.

Among other judgments the following were rendered: Horace S. Eaton v. The Lamar Insurance Company, of Chicago, for $1,010. George Reus v. the same, for $1,630.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Golson and Crosby against Daniel Binm, the demand being for $3,000.

Also, by the same parties against David and Hugh Henry, lately D. Henry & Co., in which a like sum is demanded.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

ADJOURNED.

It was understood that the motion made last term for new trial in a nuisance case against a rendering establishment in the Town of Hyde Park, would be heard on Saturday. It was not, however, but was continued; and because of the necessary absence of the State's Attorney to prosecute the Chicago Aldermen charged with bribery, who took change of venue to Lake County, the court adjourned for one week.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

Services Over the Remains of Seth Paine, the Founder of the Woman's Home of Chicago.

The funeral of the late Seth Paine, the founder of the Woman's Home, took place from the Home, corner of Jackson and Halsted streets, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The coffin in which the body was enclosed was in the parlor, the countenance of the deceased being exposed to view, and hundreds of his friends assembled to witness the obsequies. Both the main parlor and a smaller one in the rear were crowded, and every one was deeply impressed, and nearly all shed tears at the allusions made to the goodness and benevolence of the departed. The coffin was of black walnut, richly mounted with silver-plated handles and screw tops. On it were placed wreaths of flowers and evergreens. Beside the catafalque on which it rested was the old arm chair of the deceased, and back of it, on the wall, was a photograph of the deceased, encircled with the words: "God bless our Home," the last he uttered. The inscription on the coffin plate was: "Seth Paine, Founder and Superintendent of the Woman's Home, died June 6, 1872, aged 58 years."

The clergymen who officiated were Rev. Dr. Ryder and Rev. Robert Collyer. After an impressive prayer by the former, he gave a brief account of his recollections of the life and character of the deceased. He had known him for several years. At first he had not much confidence in his judgment, believing him to be visionary and unreliable as a leader in any great philanthropic undertaking; but latterly he had had as much confidence in his good sense and lofty purposes as in those of any man in Chicago. He had a generous heart, was a high-minded, self-sacrificing man. Who could show a nobler act or a more magnificent deed than the Womans' Home? Mr. Paine came to this city in 1834, but up to 1867 had had but little influence in secular affairs. In that year the Home was established. He had $3,000 which he put into the treasury of the institution upon no other security than stock scrip of no special commercial value. He not only gave his time but his money to build up the Home, and his success was wonderful. There need be no grander movement to his memory than that in which was the inscription, "The founder of the Woman's Home of Chicago." Who would not be glad to be worthy to have such an inscription written over his remains? In conclusion, Dr. Ryder asked God to bless the Home, and permit no harm to come to it, and said that, though Mr. Paine was unable to speak, he was never more alive than to-day; never nearer them than then; never more competent to honor God and benefit the great humanity of which he was a member.

Rev. Robert Collyer followed. He had known Mr. Paine intimately, especially within the last two or three years, and had learned to know him as one of the noblest and finest men in the grain of his soul he had ever met. He frequently came to his study to talk about matters. His thoughts did not seem to have a practical tendency, but were surging and boiling in his heart. Some of them did not seem to belong particularly to the things that could be made solid and sure to material sight and touch, but he very soon found that Mr Paine, if nothing but a theorist and thinker, was most remarkable for what is called a self-educated man. He listened with ever-growing reverence and love, and on one occasion his conversation was such that it seemed as if he was listening to one of the prophets of God. The heart of the deceased was in the work, and when the Home was established, he did all he could to make it a success, and God had rewarded his efforts. God had kissed him, and he slept. The women should love the institution because Seth Paine loved it. They must put their hearts into it, as they had never before, to make it a growing success. *They* must do something now. It was left as a legacy to them, and they must make it prosperous. The founder had gone to his rest, and they would meet him there!

After the singing of a hymn entitled "He Sleeps in the Valley so Sweet," the benediction was pronounced.

The friends of the family then silently and tearfully filed by the coffin, to take a parting look at the face of him they loved so well. This occupied a considerable time, and the last mourner finally passed, and the pall bearers, P. W. Gates, Gurdon S. Hubbard, A. G. Throop, George W. Gage, A. G. Lewis, and Benjamin Chase, carried the case to the hearse.

The body was interred in Graceland Cemetery, about fifty people accompanying the hearse in carriages to participate in the concluding ceremonies, which consigned to the earth the good and generous Seth Paine.

HYDE PARK.

Bills Audited—Contracts Let for Public Improvements—Petitions from Citizens.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon. The following bills were ordered to be paid:

P. H. Waldron, $22.50; P. F. Ryan, $67.71; J. B. Maynard, $67.71; John Fogerty, $67.71; Geo. W. Binford, $63.75; Andrew Madden, $67.71; Nicholas Hunt, $67.71; D. De Jong, $40.50; pay rolls of work done on Cottage Grove avenue, $120.75; Hyde Park avenue, $108; Indian Ridge bridge, $10.63; Union avenue, $6.50; Adams street, $24.25; Hyde Park avenue extension, $4.50; State street, $21.85; Frederick place, $22.50.

The Committee on Streets reported in favor of awarding the contracts for grading Seventy-fourth street, from State street to Cottage Grove avenue, to Charles Creighton at 23½ cents per rod and $30 per m for lumber in culverts; for grading Seventy-fifth street, from State street to Lake Michigan, to Charles Creighton, at 90 cents per rod, $180 for the grubbing and $32 per m for lumber used in culverts, in bonds of $1,000 on each contract; and for grading and gravelling Forty-seventh street, from State street to Illinois Central Railroad, to John McCaffrey at 25 cents per cubic yard for grading, and $1.70 per cubic yard for gravelling, in bond of $10,000 for performance of contract. Also that further time is wanted for consideration of the proposals offered on Hyde Park avenue, Stony Island avenue, and South Chicago avenue, as they doubted the expediency of letting 1½ miles of macadamized road to one contractor who was the lowest bidder.

The report was adopted.

Petitions were presented from property-owners on Prairie avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fifty first streets for a special assessment to cover said avenue with broken stone and stone screenings.

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

From residents of Englewood, for the removal of frame shanties from State street, between Sixty-third and Sixty-sixth streets.

From residents of Stony Island avenue, for removal of the Collins shanty from said avenue.

From citizens against the silent running of the dummy engine along Fifty-fifth street without ringing the bell at the crossings.

The last three were referred to the Captain of Police with instructions.

The Special Committee on Fifty-first street Sewer were instructed to advertise for 2,000,000 sewer brick, in 250 000 lots.

Adjourned to Saturday, June 15.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Sons of Temperance.

The National Division, Sons of Temperance, will hold their annual session for the present year in this city, on the 19th inst. and following days, in Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. There will also be a special session of the Grand Division of Illinois, held on the 18th inst., at 2 p. m., in the hall of Garden City Division, northeast corner of Clinton and Randolph streets. During the stay of the National and Grand Divisions, public meetings will be held in various parts of the city, which will be addressed by some of the ablest orators connected with the order, and which cannot fail to prove interesting, as the members come from all the States in the Union, and from the British Provinces. Due notice of the meetings will be given hereafter. It is the intention of the different city divisions of the order, to give a grand reception to the National and Grand Divisions on the 21st instant, which will consist of a steamboat trip on the lake in the afternoon, and in the evening at Martine's Hall, on Ada street. There will be a musical festival, accompanied with ice creams, strawberries, etc. Members of the order desiring tickets for the above, are requested to attend at their several Division rooms, during this week, as the number is limited.

The Light-House Movement.

A mass-meeting of cabinet-makers was held yesterday afternoon, at the Globe Theatre, about 150 men being present. Mr. Helmetag was chosen to occupy the chair. The cabinet-makers in this city being almost exclusively Germans, the proceedings were conducted in the German language. Speeches were made by various persons upon the relative rights of labor and capital, and the determination of the fraternity to carry the eight hour movement. It was determined to organize societies throughout the city, and send delegates to the National Union. No definite action was taken. A demonstration of trades unions will be held in New York to-day in which some thirty trades will participate. At a meeting of the cabinet-makers, held on Thursday evening in New York, a delegation of Chicago carpenters was received. The delegation said the carpenters of Chicago were already organizing to strike for eight hours, and were only waiting developments in New York.

Union Catholic Library Association.

A meeting of this Association was held yesterday afternoon, the President, W J Onahan, Esq., in the chair. The arrangements for a pic-nic, to be held by the Association at an early date, were referred to a Committee with full power to act. A valuable donation of books was announced from Hon. J Lawler, of Prairie du Chien, and the thanks of the association tendered for the same. A. Hessing, Esq., of the Committee on Subscription, reported very gratifying success in the matter of donations of both books and money. The arrangements were announced for a literary and musical entertainment at Wall's Hall, on Thursday evening next. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Frs. DeBleike and James Conway, Messrs. Condon and Onahan. Papers will be read by James Goggin and Miss M. A. Buchanan, and an original poem by J. Mahoney. Mr. Frank Rohner, pianist, Miss McCarty, Miss Farrell. Messrs. Meech and Williams will render the musical portion of the programme. After the transaction of some miscellaneous business, the meeting adjourned.

Supposed Suicide.

Mrs. Ada McQuade, aged 21 years, wife of Patrick McQuade, a sailor, died at half past 6 o'clock last evening at her residence, No. 403 Archer avenue. Her death, it is said, was caused by morphine, she having swallowed an overdose of the drug. Inquiry was made among the drug stores in the neighborhood for the purpose of discovering where the poison had been purchased, but without success. It is supposed that the woman committed suicide, but no evidence has been produced to show that this is the fact. Her relatives, on the contrary, claim that she poisoned herself by an accident in not knowing the nature and properties of morphine. Deceased had no children. Mr. McQuade is away from home at the present time.

Everything.

The "baby" elephant belonging to Forepaugh's show, has been named "Romeo Junior."

—Mr. Charles Wilson, a favorite actor with the Chicago theatre-going public, has joined the Wyndham Comedy Company.

—A meeting of the Illinois State Women's Suffrage Association will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, at No. 884 Michigan avenue.

—The West Side Mutuals beat the Empires, on Saturday, by a score of 23 to 16, 8 of the Empire's runs being scored in the last inning. The feature of the game was the brilliant play of Alfred Spink, of the Mutuals, at short stop.

—Dr. Ben. C. Miller's handsome bay mare "Kitty" sustained such severe injury to one of her legs a day or two ago, as to require her destruction, through the instrumentality of a navy revolver.

—On the occasion of Mr. Charles Wyndham's benefit, which will take place a week from to-night at the Globe Theatre, the "Marble Heart" will be produced, with Mrs. Cowell as *Marco*, Mr. Taylor as *Raphael*, and Mr. Wyndham as *Volage*.

—Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest, at No. 552 South Canal street, on the body of a little girl, named Emma Myers, a child of emigrant parents, who arrived in this city yesterday morning. The girl died shortly after leaving Detroit. The jury rendered a verdict of death from exposure, consequent upon a sea voyage.

—Forepaugh's great show will open on the large lot on State, near Twenty-second street, just north of the new Base Ball Park, this afternoon, and continue on exhibition, afternoon and evening, for three or four days. This forenoon the South Siders will be treated to a grand street parade of all the animals and cages belonging to the "aggregation."

—If any one desires to note particularly the rapid rise of Chicago from its ashes, let him take a position on Lake street or South Water street, any where between Wells and Franklin streets, where the view is unobstructed, and watch the growth of the new Galena Elevator. The walls all the way round progress upward at the rate of about a foot an hour.

—At half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, officer McCarty, of O'Callaghan's police, found a hat filled with paper ablaze in the store of Millard & Decker, Nos. 287 and 289 East Madison street, near the bridge. The officer burst open the door and carried the hat and its blazing contents into the street and quenched the flames. But for his timely discovery of the fire a destructive conflagration might have occurred.

—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a young man named Jacob Smith, residing at the corner of Second and Robey streets, was thrown out of a runaway wagon near his house. One of the wheels passed over his head, cutting the scalp and separating it from the skull. He was carried home and attended by Dr. Lewis, who entertains some doubts of his recovery. Dr. John McCarthy, the County Physician, was subsequently sent for to examine Smith's wounds.

—It is rumored that Fred. Erby, will be tendered the financial management of the Ætna Base Ball Club, within a few days. Why not? While looking after the interests of the Chicago Base Ball Association, Fred could likewise attend to the affairs of the Ætnas without any very great inconvenience to himself, or outlay of time or money. He is just the man for the Ætna boys to "freeze to."

—Charles Waters, a colored man, assaulted an Irish drayman named Patrick Kehoe, on Saturday evening, near the corner of Fulton street and Western avenue, during an argument about the price to be paid for hauling some furniture. The weapon used by Waters was a hoe, with which he inflicted several fearful gashes in Kehoe's head. As the injured man is old and feeble, it is feared that he will not recover. Waters escaped arrest by flight. A warrant for his capture will be issued to-day.

—On Saturday evening, two Poles named Joseph Godzinski and John Toszarski engaged in a quarrel at No. 19 Cherry street, during which Joseph hurled a lighted kerosene lamp at the head of his antagonist, cutting him severely. That an explosion did not follow is a most miraculous circumstance as kerosene oil usually bursts its bounds on slight provocation. Had it done so this time, the consequences, undoubtedly, would have been serious. Godzinski was arrested, and confined in the Third Precinct Station House.

—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday a number of noisy men assembled on the sidewalk in front of Page's candy factory, No. 85 South Green street, and raised such a disturbance that the workmen in the factory were compelled to request them to move to some other locality. William McGregor, one of the crowd, not only refused to leave, but also assaulted a boy named Christopher Costeg, of No. 85 West Indiana street, who is employed by Mr. Page. During the fight, McGregor stabbed the boy in the shoulder with a pocket-knife, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. The assailant was arrested.

—How are the mighty fallen! The magnificent sidewheel iron steamship Detroit, which, with her consort, the Milwaukee, were a few years ago constructed for the purpose of carrying passengers and freight from Milwaukee to Grand Haven, Michigan, the year round, thus forming a direct connection between the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Detroit & Milwaukee Railroads, and cutting Chicago off completely from her Northern trade, have come to grief. The Milwaukee was wrecked on the Grand Haven breakwater about three years ago, and the Detroit, deprived of her passenger cabin and sidewheels, and transformed into an ungainly looking black-hulled propeller, now lies in the south branch of the Chicago River, near Randolph street bridge, discharging a cargo of coal from Erie, Pa.

Banking.

For the better accommodation of our South Side friends we have been obliged to enlarge our branch office at No. 493 Wabash avenue, where we transact a banking business in all its branches; receive deposits; discount business paper; cash time and sight drafts and checks on other points; and make collections at favorable rates; deal in gold, gold exchange, sterling exchange, government bonds, and other first class securities, at the branch, the same as at the main office.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, June 9—Evening.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Blanchard, Tuttle and barge, Potomac; bark William Jones; schooners Charles Wall, Oliver Culver, Morning Star, Princess, Alexandria, E. C. Roberts, Eagle Wing, Elvina, Anna Craig, Kenosha, S. J. Tilden, David Stewart, D. Fort, Brightie, Waucoma, Ottea.

PASSED UP—Propellers Phil Sheridan, Mohegan, Oswegatchie; bark Masillon; schooners Florida, Newsboy, Montcalm, Ann Maria, D-ios De Wolf, S. A. Wood, William Grundy, Alva Bradley, Milwaukee Belle, J. B. Wilcox, Annie Mulvey, L. J. Farwell.

Wind—Southwest.

GREELEY ON EDUCATION.

A Speech in New York.

From the New York Tribune, June 4.

The fourteenth anniversary of Packard's Business College was celebrated last night in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, the meeting being largely attended. Mr. Greeley, who sat on the stage with Peter Cooper, Senator Tiemann, and others, was received with enthusiastic applause upon his arrival. Senator Tiemann presided, and introduced Mr. Greeley, who was greeted with renewed applause, and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The greatest orator and agitator of the New-England States—Mr. Wendell Phillips—is reported in the journals as having lately asserted that every State owes to every citizen, male or female, instruction in some useful trade. I do not know that I should care to be responsible for a proposition so broad and so bold as that; but this I am perfectly prepared to stand by—that if I had my choice either to have every youth in this community provided with a good useful trade, and then take his or her chance of what we now call education—that is the education of schools—or to have every youth get our school education and take his or her chance with a trade, I would prefer to take the trade, and do as we could about school education. [Applause.] That is, I do not believe, if it was practicable to have every citizen provided with a good trade, that there is another good within the reach of human efforts so important and so advancing as that would be. I do not believe that there is anything for which our people suffer so much. In the whole community people are growing up all around us in ignorance—not so much of letters, as of the rudiments of some means of earning an honest living. Nothing so oppressed me as to be accosted on this hand and on that with the plaintive appeal and inquiry, "Can't you find something for me to do?" You know as well as any what that means; that they not only lack—the persons who so appeal—for something to do, but they lack in knowing how to do it. That is the trouble, and the main trouble. It is not altogether confined to that class born to poverty, but extends even to the classes born to affluence. I wish it were possible that every one should have a good trade; for I know men and women in this city, many of them, who know not how to read, who cannot write their own names, and yet each of them is earning an honorable subsistence. On the other hand, many men and women on whose education large sums have been spent, are helpless and hopeless.

I sometimes lament the narrowness which governs the common view of the term education. For if there is anything in the world which education should mean, it is the arming and equipping men for the battle of life. [Applause.] We who are seeking for reinforcements of the means of education are not disparaging critics of what was done before we were born. We don't mean to say that colleges are bad or useless, but merely that there is a large variety of continually expanding wants for which new devices must be created in order to meet them. Thus the business college means not that other colleges are worthless, but that here are wants that pre-existing institutions were not calculated to meet. Human tastes and wants widen, and create new means for their own satisfaction. I have the largest, the deepest interest in what are called our agricultural colleges—[great applause]—institutions intended to educate young men, and I trust, in time, young women, also, for useful work. [Applause.] Men say they will fail. No doubt if you start something fifty years in advance of the public sentiment, you are likely to fail, not because it is bad, but because it is too good. [Applause.] It is so grand, so noble, that it does not meet an ascertained and expressed want of the community, or a respectable part of the community. I fear that out of one hundred young men who enter an agricultural college, you won't find ten who want to be farmers. They want to get an education, and then men wonder they do not turn out the best possible farmers. Just so with the business colleges, and yet I am sure they meet a very decided want.

I was glad to hear Mr. Packard say he did not expect all his young men to find clerkships. The best divinity-school that ever was cannot make a theologian out of a man who is not qualified for it. [Applause.] Unless nature has qualified him for that exalted vocation, he cannot be a good theologian. So you may give a man the best education for a merchant, and, if he have not the qualification necessary, his education would not make him one, for aspiration is one thing and capacity is quite another. [Applause.] The business college would be a desirable thing if there were never to be a clerkship on earth. I apprehend that the community unconsciously strives to that state of things wherein there shall be fewer clerks and bookkeepers in proportion to what is done than now. There are less now than there were fifty years ago in proportion, and I think this reduction is destined to go on. The time will come when a great merchant will buy and sell millions' worth of goods with fewer clerks and fewer figures than he now requires. So then, if young men are looking forward to a growing demand for clerks, I think they will be disappointed. But this is a narrow conception of the subject. Why, there is no farmer to-day who works on a tolerable farm—or an intolerable one—[laughter]—who would not be a better farmer for a good education. He would be able to keep debt and credit with everything—with every crop, and ascertain when he came to sell it, whether he had made money or lost by it. And then he could shape his husbandry for the next year, so that he could produce that on which he had made a profit, and cease to produce that on which he had suffered loss. Instead of this, many go on from year to year producing the same things, never able to eliminate their expenses on unprofitable productions, or to increase those crops on which they may have gained. So it is in every vocation. I wish business education were ten times as widely diffused as it is, even though many entered it with false ideas, as they now do—for I am sure the country suffers in its prosperity by the want of knowledge. One grand difference of what is called the Yankee race from some, perhaps from most of the races, is its ability to do many things; to run from one business pursuit to another. I don't say it is desirable, but I was impressed with it when the war broke out, and several regiments were centered at Annapolis, and the Constitution lay there aground. One of the officers asked how many men were able to work that ship, and 58 men stepped out ready to do it, and fight her, too, if necessary. [Applause.]

If we had a hundred thousand young men educated for business, we should find employment for them in a thousand ways everywhere opening around us. We have resources that we do not develop, merely because the brain and education necessary to develop them have not been provided. We have a thousand wants which a business education will aid us to to satisfy. I say, then, honor to this one form of education, and honor to every form of education.

Let us multiply and diversify our methods and means of education. Let us have colleges to teach men everything that needs to be done, so that we shall be, as I trust the world will recognize, the most effective people on the face of the earth, best qualified for doing what the head devises and the hand finds to do; best qualified for doing the world's work, and for teaching other nations, also, how the world's work ought to be done. I say prosperity and success to business colleges. [Great and long continued applause.]

Mr. Bergh's Work.

Mr Bergh has forwarded the following letters to the Governors of thirty-two States and Territories in the Union:

NEW YORK, June 6, 1872.

SIR: It is a popular axiom that the civilization of a people is indicated by their treatment of the inferior animals. With the decline and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, were associated brutal exhibitions, at which wild animals were made to tear each other to pieces for the amusement of patrician and plebian men and women, until at length the popular taste required a higher sacrifice in the slaughter of man by his brother man. Amid these cruel and demoralizing spectacles, the glory and splendor of those States were extinguished, never more to be revived.

As with that epoch of the world's history, so with ours. May not the present wasted and insignificant power and influence of the Spanish people be traced to the National indulgence of their barbarous taste for bull-fighting? Here at home, too, in free and progressive America, the seeds of a like decay and dissolution are springing up, to disfigure the virgin soil of our prosperous Republic; and the thoughtful and patriotic, alive to these fatal consequences, are sounding the note of alarm, and organizing into peaceful bands throughout our country, with a view to the enacting of laws and the creation of societies, whose purpose is mercy to heaven's inferior creatures, which means mercy to mankind as well.

Eighteen States and Territories have already manifested their appreciation of the benefits of such associations; and I would most earnestly and respectfully request your Excellency to institute such measures as will best facilitate similar humane intentions within your State; and, to this end, would esteem it a privilege, if, when any person or persons may be discovered, willing to undertake the initiative, I might be communicated with, in order to render their task more easy, through the experience which this Society is capable of affording.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant, HENRY BERGH, President.

The South African Diamond Fields.

From the Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate.

Mr. E. E. Flint, of Chicago, who, as we announced some time ago, had sailed for the South Africa diamond fields, writes us of his arrival at Cape Town on the 13th of April. We extract a portion of his letter: "To-morrow morning (19th April) we begin our 800 miles journey by stage to the diamond fields. On my arrival there I will give you at length my views in regard to this country. First, let me ask you to advise, through your paper, those who think of coming to the diamond fields to stay at home, unless they have capital. One should have at least £1,500 sterling ($7,500). When he reaches the fields a good claim cannot be purchased for less than £500 ($2,500). And Caffre labor has become so high that working claims is an expensive as well as an uncertain operation. I meet here many men from the fields, returning home unsuccessful and disgusted; and many more who have not the means to get away with from the Cape. Their disappointed faces are in marked contrast with the Micawber-like countenances of the new comers.

"Many diamonds are found, but they bring small prices. Pure gems are £3 per carat, and yellow stones from 12 shillings to £1 per carat. Very few pure gems are found. The little information I send you I have derived from gentlemen here and from returned diggers. In my next I shall speak authoritatively, having seen with my own eyes."

ICE-FLOES AND ICE-FIELDS.

A Frozen Stream from Baffin's Bay to Newfoundland.

St. Johns, Newfoundland (May 29), Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

Since early in January enormous fields of ice, sometimes 200 miles in breadth, have been passing these shores in a most continuous stream. The thickness of this field-ice is from twenty to thirty feet. The distance between Baffin's Bay, where the ice-fields are formed, and the waters of the Gulf Stream, where the masses are dissolved, is from 1,500 to 2,000 miles. It may be affirmed without any exaggeration, that a river of ice, varying from 50 to 200 miles in breadth, and 2,000 miles in length has been for three months pouring incessantly its contents into the tepid waters of the Gulf Stream. The winter has been fearfully severe, and the quantity and thickness of the ice unprecedented. The consequences to our seal fishery have been ruinous. During nearly the whole of March and part of April northeast winds prevailed, by which this huge stream of ice was deflected and pressed upon our shores in a close "pack," filling every bay, harbor, and inlet with masses of ice, and completely blockading the whole coast, with the exception of a few intervals, when the west wind loosened the "pack" and drove it out to sea. The enormous quantity of ice which is carried in this way from the polar regions to warmer temperatures no arithmetic could calculate. Some slight idea of its extent may be formed from the case of the Resolute, exploring ship, which having been abandoned by reason of its getting entangled in a vast field of ice, in Melville's straits, was found afterwards in Baffin's Bay, having been carried one thousand miles from its former position. A similar occurrence carried Captain De Haven, of the United States Navy, and Captain McClintock, of the British Navy, in a mass of frozen sea-water, an equal distance south of their position.

An ice-covered ocean, such as that on which we have been so long gazing this year, is generally a grim and ghostly sight; but at times, when the stately bergs come along in troops, their domes, spires and turrets, glittering with dazzling whiteness in the sunbeams, and when the long swells of the Atlantic rends the ice-field into floes, and hurls them against each other in wild warfare, piling the shattered fragments one upon another, and when the icebergs sail in and take part in the fray, then the scene is grand and awful. Fancy two ice-floes, each a million tons in weight, under the influence of opposite rotary motions, rushing together in the death grapple? The crash is awful, but the struggle is only momentary. The weaker yields, and is crushed beneath the waves, while the shattered fragments of the victor are piled on the back of its prostrate foe to the height of forty or fifty feet; or it may be a huge berg, half a mile in circumference, smites with the lofty forehead a small field of ice, and with a roar like the discharge of a park of artillery the floe is rent into wide fissures and split into a thousand fragments, which strew the ocean far and wide. Think of some unhappy ship caught in such a drifting pack, where at any moment the meeting floes may grind her into atoms! Night comes down, and the blinding snow-drift, hurled on the wings of a fierce nor'easter, darkens the air. The spray beats over the deck, freezing as it falls, and covers everything with ice. No situation more trying to human courage and endurance can be imagined. Huge blocks of ice are hurled as from a catapult against the ship, making the masts quiver as if about to fall, and straining every joint till the vessel groans again. Should she come between two meeting bergs, or a floe and a berg, instant destruction follows; for iron and timber could no more resist the pressure than a wine-glass the effect of a cannon-ball. The resounding blows of the icebergs, the roar of the storm overhead, the straining of the ship's timbers—all of these make up a scene enough to appal the stoutest heart.

These are the dangers amid which our hardy sailors pursue their perilous calling. When the storm abates and the morning dawns a ghastly scene presents itself. The ice is piled in "hummocks" twenty or thirty feet high, under the force of the tremendous concussions; ridges and furrows of ice, with dark lines of water between, everywhere meet the eye; the spray is breaking in foam against the crystal walls of the icebergs, and the waves are dashing through their emerald caves. The poor sailor breathes a hurried thanksgiving for deliverance from an awful death.

Whence come these immense ice-fields that glide past our coast? They are fragments of the ice formed during winter on the surface of the sea in Davis' and Baffin's Bay. There the sea, even in deep water, becomes frozen at the surface. Fresh water congeals at a temperature of 32 degrees of Fahrenheit, but sea-water must be reduced to 27 degrees before it deposits its salt and begins to freeze. When formed, it floats like the ice of fresh water and nearly with the same buoyancy. It may, indeed, be doubted whether salt-water ice be really anything else than fresh, with a portion of concentrated brine entangled in its pores. Snow falling and floating on water of 28 degrees does not, of course, melt, so that the Polar seas become coated with a stratum of perfectly fresh ice over very extensive tracts. As the sun comes north the ice in these Polar seas breaks up and is driven southward on the Arctic current past our shores. The icebergs, detached from the enormous masses of ice that the Greenland glaciers project into the fiords along the coast, are also carried away on the same current. These bergs are all of land formation. The glens and valleys of Greenland are filled up with solid ice, which has been accumulating for unnumbered ages; and from these sources the floating bergs are supplied. Pressed forward by accumulations of snow far up the gorges, these frozen rivers project their extremities into the sea. Water, freezing in their fissures, expands with irresistible force tears off large fragments from the outer edge, which are precipitated into the ocean; the tides and storms undermine their base and produce the same effect. The huge masses, thus dislodged, float away as icebergs. But the parent glacier, nothing lessened by the numerous progeny which it throws off year after year, continues still to rear its sapphire battlements, every snow-flake giving adamantine firmness to its walls.

"Beneath, the tide with idle fury raves,
To undermine it through a thousand caves.
Rent from its roof though thundering fragments oft
Plunge to the gulf, immovable aloft
From age to age, in air, o'er sea, on land,
Its turrets heighten and its piers expand."

The ice-fields constitute one of the most wonderful and beautiful objects to be met with in the world. Frequently they are seen twenty or thirty miles in diameter, and when closely packed they sometimes extend to a length of fifty or a hundred miles. As a general rule, their surface is covered with snow, and when this is frozen there is no difficulty in travelling over them. At times large fields are met with, perfectly level and smooth, but more frequently their surfaces are varied with hummocks, some of which form ridges or chains, while others consist of insulated heaps. These hummocks often present serious difficulties in the way of our seal-hunters, when dragging their burdens of fat to the vessels; but they relieve the uniformity of intense light reflected from the surface of the ice-field by exhibiting shades of delicate blue in all the hollows, where the light is partly intercepted by passing through a portion of ice. When there is a heavy swell on the ocean, these ice-fields often acquire a rotatory motion; and when we consider their immense weight, we may form some faint idea of the irresistible impetus communicated by such a body in motion. Scoresby calculates one mentioned by him at ten thousand millions of tons. Such a mass encountering a vessel would crush her as a trip-hammer would crush a walnut; or, under favorable circumstances, might lift her, by the pressure, clean out of the water, and place her high and dry upon the ice. It is marvellous with what dexterity our seal-hunters manage to make their way amid these ice-fields, and evade the dangers. A variety of circumstances conduces to aid them. In a fog, a peculiar blackness in the atmosphere round a bright haze at the horizon indicates the position of an ice-field; and its place and character are shown at night by the reflection of the snow-light on the horizon. An experienced seal-hunter can readily distinguish, by the blink, as it is termed, whether the ice is newly formed, heavy, compact, or open. The most lucid blink or snow-light is that of field-ice; it is tinged with yellow; of packed ice it is pure white; ice newly formed has a greyish blink; and a deep yellow tint indicates snow on land. To the seal-hunter these signs are all important, and, when carefully noted, help him much in threading his way amid the "ice meadows" in safety. No year passes without some loss of life or of vessels; but not more than once in half a century do such disasters occur as those over which we are mourning this year. Seventeen sailing vessels, and three large steamers are known to be lost at present; fifty hunters have met a watery grave, and serious apprehensions are entertained regarding other vessels, of which no intelligence has been received up till this date. Such occurrences remind us of the fearful perils of the ice-fields, against which, at times, no skill or courage can guard.

Making a Regular Thing of It—Twenty-nine Years Daily at Dominoes and Beer.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The force of habit is well illustrated in the conduct of two aged disciples of King Gambrinus, who, during a period of twenty-nine years, have not omitted an afternoon visit to a certain beer hall in this city. There is something peculiar, if not romantic, in the lives of these two old gray-haired citizens. They always appear together at about the same hour of the day or evening; sit at a certain table, and always play a few games of dominoes, and have used the same set of blocks during all these years. It is estimated a privilege by the persons about the bar to keep these domino blocks sacred, and no other parties are ever allowed to play with them. As the hour for the daily visits of these ancient customers approach, the frequenters of the hall usually have the seat at the particular table vacant. The old men come, the dominoes are produced and placed on the table, two glasses of beer are drawn for them, the games are played, about two glasses of beer are drank by each, and then they rise from their seats, each pays for what he has drank, and the daily visitors take their departure. For twenty-nine years, without a single day intermitted, has the same scene been enacted by the same men, and at about the same hour in the evening. They never drink to excess, take about the same number of glasses of beer each day, remain at the hall about the same length of time, and come and go away together. Both have grown old since they commenced their visits. The city has grown in area and population to five times its size when these old customers became patrons of this Palace of Gambrinus. It is curious to think that in this period they have made 10,713 visits; sunshine or storm, summer or winter, these veterans are always expected, and never have yet disappointed the expectation.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

A Department for "The Child"—A Curious Request.

It will be seen by the subjoined extracts from a letter recently received by a gentleman in New York, from his correspondent in Vienna, that the Vienna Exhibition of 1873 is to have a Department for "The Child," and that the projectors desire information concerning the the manner of training American youth—the proverbial "cuteness" of the Yankee nation having stirred the phlegm of the sober Germans. The letter tells its own story:

J. O. Woods, Esq., No. 625 Broadway, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: The Direction of the coming exhibition in Vienna intends to erect a separate pavilion for a new and hitherto neglected feature in such exhibitions, to be called "The Child." On the part of the Direction I am asked to procure all possible information from America concerning the subject. It is thought here that a nation producing men of the intelligence and general good character of the Americans must of necessity be brought up in a certain "cute" way that sticks to them all their lives, and results in the production of the celebrated member of humanity, the ingenious, all-conquering Yankee. People here wish to know how the Americans "teach the young idea how to shoot." Baron von Schwarzenboren, the President, wishes to receive from America all possible information concerning children's affairs, as follows, for instance:

"1. Means of promoting children's health and appliances for securing them, when sometimes left alone for awhile by working people.

"2. Toys and other means of instruction fit to develop and form a child's first ideas of things in general up to the age of going to school. In fact, anything that may in any way serve to physically and morally educate and prepare for school the young sprig of humanity.

"It is well known here that America is far ahead of the Old World, especially in this branch of science. Believing you to be a lover of childhood, and especially well acquaintnd with its educational wants, I have taken the liberty to address you for a collection of circulars describing such means of primary instruction, and books, essays, and other printed matter referring to Baby Pedagogy. The management and especial furniture of a nursery would also be acceptable; also mechanical tools or toys, if there be any. The Direction intends to select such objects as it thinks practical and new, proposes to order them for cash, and to recommend their adoption to the visitors of the exhibition. It intends to make the collection as ample and instructive as possible, regardless of cost, and things selected will be paid for in New York."

Such a complimentary call for enlightenment should be heeded, and those who desire to respond may address J. O. WOODS, No. 625 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's unrivalled Cologne (all sizes). Cocoaine, etc., for sale at Strehl's Prescription Store, 50 West Madison st., corner Clinton st.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Talk at the Toilet.—Every lady's maid knows that the bewitching beings who pave their triumphant way with conquered hearts, regard a splendid head of hair the most effective of all womanly fascinations. They believe, and they are right, that they can lasso as many beaux with the luxuriant ringlets and glossy braids as they can "kill at sight" with their beaming eyes. Hence in their "toilet talk" among themselves and with their attendants, the merits of preparations for the hair are freely canvassed, and the latest result of this discussion seems to be the almost universal adoption of Lyon's Kathairon as an article better adapted to promote the growth and beauty of the "Chief Glory of Women" than any other ever brought before the world. They say that without fingering the skin of the head it eradicates dandruff, and that it penetrates below the surface to the roots of the hair, endowing them with new life and vigor.

Have it always at hand.—Accidents will happen in the best regulated families, and for this reason among many others, the Mustang Liniment should find a place in the cupboard of every household. In all the world there is nothing comparable to it as an application for cuts, contusions, burns, spasms, and scalds, and when every other preparation that medical ingenuity can suggest, has failed to afford relief in rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, glandular swellings, muscular contractions, cramps, toothache, etc., this powerful and anti-inflammatory and pain destroying agent immediately assuages the sufferer's agony and eventually accomplishes a radical cure. Probably there is not a connoisseur in horse flesh or an amateur horseman in the land who does not know either from personal observation or reports that the Mustang Liniment is the supreme remedy for all external diseases and injuries of the horse.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $15,000 capital, in wholesale liquor business; business long established and favorably known throughout the Northwest. Investigation solicited by parties desiring a safe and profitable investment. Address, in real name, BUSINESS, P. O. Drawer 526.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE. Splendid chance to make a fortune, in a safe and respectable business. Capital wanted, from $3,000 to $5,000. Will double the capital in three months. Address D B, No. 13 Park av.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF THE OLDEST and best established mercantile houses of Chicago; the retiring partner will sell his interest for cash, or good secured paper, for $35,000. Business safe and profitable. Address L 79, care of Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, with capital would like to buy an interest in a paying manufacturing establishment, or other good paying business; or would buy out a well established, legitimate business. No communications will be considered unless meaning business, and signed with real name of party, and reference. Address C. SMIDT, P. O. Box 1002, Milwaukee, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED—$500—HALF-INTEREST in genteel business, well established; stock on hand cost $1 000; paying $120 per week, cash; no bonus asked. 96 West Washington-st. Room 4.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER bought and sold. Loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

GOOD COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE papers purchased, and loans negotiated. H. I. CHRISTOPH, 511 Wabash av.

LIPMAN'S MONEY LOAN OFFICE, 27 WEST Madison-st. Money loaned on good collaterals.

MONEY TO LEND, IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $50,000, on real estate in Chicago, or in any of the cities of Illinois, and on Illinois farms, for 5 years. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND mortgages, houses on leased ground. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11 Kent's Block, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN city or county at current rates. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREHOUSE receipts, houses on leased lots, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STORY, private banker, 90 South Clinton st.

57 WEST MADISON-ST., UP STAIRS, NEW York City Loan Office—Money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, silks, &c.

$3,000 AND $5,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO or Cook County real estate. HUTCHINSON & LUFF 281 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A DESIRABLE residence in exchange for 800 acres of Iowa land, with perfect title, in Lama and Hancock Counties, within five miles of railroads and county seats of those counties. Will pay difference in cash or assume mortgage. Possession not required until November. Hyde Park preferred. Address or see Room 75 No. 151 Monroe st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR ALL CASH, 5 acres of land, a little south of Englewood. Must be a bargain. Address REAL ESTATE, Newport, Rhode Island.

WANTED—A BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE for a cash customer; unimproved South Side preferred. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR A CUSTOMER, a residence in Cottage Grove; or a residence lot. WM. F. RATHBONE, 153 Monroe-st, Kent's Building, Room 2.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—I WOULD BUY 5 to 20 acres well located, for immediate subdivision. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—HERE, THERE, AND everywhere, for new and useful articles. Only those who want to make money need apply to or address A. M. RICHARDSON, 133 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY EASILY MADE, on small capital, with our sure thing to sell. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODSPEED'S Presidential Campaign Book. The great work of the year. Prospectus, post-paid, 75 cts. An immense sale guaranteed. Also for my Campaign Charts and new Maps. J. W. GOODSPEED, Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A SMALL FARM for liquors, wines, and cigars. Address Lock Box 741. Mendota, Ill.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A DESIRABLE residence in exchange for 800 acres of Iowa land, with perfect title in Tama and Hancock Counties, within five miles of railroads and county seats of those counties. Will pay difference in cash or assume mortgage. Possession not required until November. Hyde Park preferred. Address or see Room 15 No. 151 Monroe-st.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE by a young gentleman, German, and of classical education. Evening lessons if required. References given. M 90 Branch Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE KITCHEN OUTFIT, including a splendid range; also, dining tables, chairs, etc., suitable for hotel or restaurant. Apply at No. 135 West Madison-st., or at 876 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE, LOT, AND barn, 535 Mitchell-st., near the cars; house contains 9 rooms, water, &c; barn room for two horses.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one-and-a-half story cottages on monthly payments. Water on the premises, and convenient to cars. Near Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY—THE BEST river front on the North Branch for a lumber, wood, or coal yard, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 79 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—$550; $100 CASH, FOR A LOT EAST of Western-av., inside of old city limits. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av., who will show you the property.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN, LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., $400; Leavitt-st., $450; a few on Western-av. at $500. We shall sell at above prices but few days. These lots are the cheapest in Chicago, being just outside of the fire limits, and near street cars. Terms easy, title perfect. Each purchaser is furnished an abstract. Come and see them. Office open evenings till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 367 FIRST ST., lot 24x124, only $2,600. Must be sold. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 186 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STORE 377 Jackson-st., 50 feet front finished in exchange for property in South or North Division. Title perfect; no encumbrance. W. S. JOHNSTON, 43 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON SOUTH PARK boulevard and Vincennes-av., within a block of the Park; very desirable. Apply to H. O. STONE, 177½ LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON TWENTY-first st., near Lincoln, $700. Hinman st., near Lincoln, $700. Allport-st., near Twenty-second, $803. Allport st., near Evans, $900. Quinn-st., near Thirty-first, $500. Buddan-st., near Twenty seventh, $500. Garibaldi st., near Twenty seventh, $800. Arnold-st., near Thirty-fifth, $600. All for sale on easy terms. AYRES & EOFF, Agents, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 572 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE brick dwelling, 2 stories and Mansard roof with high basement, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; a 2-story brick stable; lot 30 feet front in a fine location, near city limits, is offered cheap with a moderate amount down. O. F. AVERY, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW SIX-ROOM COTtage and lot 25x125. Inquire on premises, on Adams-st., east of California-av.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, a very desirable lot on Michigan-av. north of Jackson-st.; lot 40x170 to alley. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT new house, desirably located on the South Side, together with magnificent furniture, all made to order and new this season; also, horses, carriages, and complete outfit. Sickness and necessary change of residence compels the disposal of this elegant home, valued at $30,000, which will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for improved or unimproved city property, at cash value. No agents need address. D 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., NO. 70 South Canal-st., some very choice suburban property by the acre, and business property in South Division. Money to loan on city property.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-ninth st., 2 story frame house, stone and brick foundations, modern improvements, 10 rooms, lot 25x162 to alley; price and terms reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY CHOICE lots, on Langley st. and Egan-av. A first-rate chance for any one wishing to put up a block of houses. Most of the purchase-money can remain from 3 to 5 years at 8 per cent. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON UNION-AV., NEAR DREXEL Boulevard, a two-story frame dwelling, about 9 rooms, in good order; lot 25x200. Price and terms reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST. EXtension, east front, near Post Office block; cheap and easy terms. Also 25 feet on same, near Van Buren.

Marble front house on Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st, 3 story and basement, with all modern improvements; price $24,000; terms easy.

Fine brick house, all modern improvements, lot 150 feet front, Prairie-av., corner Forty-first st; will take unimproved property in part pay.

Lots on Twenty sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Garibaldi-sts, on long time.

200 feet corner Forty first-st, and Michigan-av.

Lots on Twelfth, Coolidge, and Sampson-sts, near Ashland av, cheap, and easy terms.

B. PHILPOT, Room 5, 116 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF Twenty-ninth-st., 2 story frame house, about 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and in good order; lot 25x180 to alley; good frame barn; $8 000; terms very reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES, JUST WEST OF LIMits, on easy time; great bargain. Also 10 acres on Madison-st., near Park. 12 acres near Ashland-av. and Harrison-st. 40 acres South Side, near railroad and Englewood; best thing on the market. S. DELAMATER, cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—$7,500 WILL BUY A NEW BRICK house, east front, near Thirty-second st; all modern improvements; if taken now, worth $9,000. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—15 LOTS, 20X200 FEET EACH, ON Ogden-av-st., between Lake and Fulton. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A CHOICE 30 foot lot on State-st., near Jackson and the proposed Government buildings. This property will pay 12 per cent to improve. PALMER & MARBLE, corner State and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH MARKET-ST., NEAR OAK, at only $115 per foot if taken soon; good terms; worth $150. GEO. H. HESS, S. E. corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.:

$125,000—A magnificent block of 10 acres, 71 large lots, on Ashland-av.
25,000—3,500 feet on South Park, Prairie, and Indiana-av. very cheap.
7,850—Michigan-av., near Forty-ninth-st.; 100x151.
18,750—Calumet-av north of Thirty-fifth st.; 150x125.
8,320—8 acres on Boulevard, midway between the South Parks.
60 000—3 acres on Cottage Grove, near Forty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AV. LOT, 44x91 FEET, ON west side of Fifth av., adjoining the new Times building. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, N. E. corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A 5 ACRE LOT, JUST SOUTH OF city limits, fronting on South Park Boulevard, Oakwood and Vincennes-avs.; will sell either front separately, and on easy terms. Combining every advantage of location, there is no more beautiful or available property in market, or that offers to capitalists such great inducements as a safe and profitable investment. Title beyond question. A plat of the property can be seen at my office. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 413 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—10 ROOM HOUSE, GOOD ORDER; lot 25x100, 405 Thirty-seventh-st., between Wabash-av and State-st. $5,000; $500 cash, balance $60 monthly. Nicely furnished if desired. MR. HAVENS, at the house. Also, 20 acres in Hunter's sub-division, cheap.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LEASES, RUNNING 99 years, without revaluations—28 feet on State-st., near Randolph; 26 feet on Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House; and 40 feet, east front, on Wabash-av., north of Eldridge court. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN LOTS—CHEAP, OR exchange for good merchandise or improved real estate. J. ANNHEIMER, 318 South Clark st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS, CHICAGO-av lots, near Hoyne, $850.
First-st lots, near Hoyne, $650.
Erie-st lots, near Hoyne, $700.
Western av lots, $700 to $3,000.
Polk-st lots, near Vernon Park, $1,300.
Lake Shore Drive property, north of Division-st, $80.
Lincoln Park neighborhood, outside fire limits, $50.
Houses and lots on easy and monthly payments.
Choice suburban property and acres cheap.
EDMAN G. STILES, Office 51, 275 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, north of Thirty-seventh-st, $40 a foot below market. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT WAUKEGAN, 35 MILES FROM Chicago, on the lake, 2 story brick house, in good order, with fine grounds, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; good barn, and plenty of well and cistern water; this place will be sold very cheap, and is a bargain. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—SEVERAL choice blocks and numerous lots for sale or exchange at lowest prices. No suburb growing more rapidly. No safer place to invest. JOHN M. WAITE, S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard court.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IN THE CITY of Aurora, one of the most attractive homesteads in the West. House 39x40 feet, 12 rooms, all inside finish black walnut. Lot 90x170 feet to 20-foot alley. Good barn, hennery, &c. Ornamental and fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, shrubbery, &c. Very high, rolling ground. Price only $12,000, or will exchange for good farm lands on line of C. B. & Q. Railroad, or other suburban unimproved property. Abstract ready. Apply to Room 1, 20 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—WESTERN SPRINGS RESIDENCE property, near depot, at the present low prices only for a short time; first-class houses, trees, sidewalks, streets under drained; go see it, trains almost hourly. T. C. HILL, 136 State-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCES from $6,000 to $20,000; residence sites from $300 to $1,000 per acre. Should be pleased to show the property to those seeking suburban homes. I have at my office views of scenery and houses in Lake Forest. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.—Frederick place (Hyde Park), 50x150, $45 per foot, one fourth cash, balance to suit. This is a fine grove lot, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN NORTHEAST QUARTER of 22, 38, 14, at $2,200 per acre. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE GREATEST BARgains ever offered in acre property; offered only for this week. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EITHER 10, 20, 30, 40 OR 50 ACRES in Sec. 19, in Englewood, adjoining South Lynne. Wanted, a cash or part cash offer. Also 175x165 in Lake View, opposite the Marine Hospital. This property fronts east on a good street, and adjoins good house, and is near the dummy. Wanted, a cash offer. WARREN KEENEY & CO. 381 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STOCK FARM—THE LARGE stock farm of J. D. Caton, situated in Will County, Ill., 9 miles from Joliet, 7 miles from Minooka Station, 3 miles from Plainfield, containing 1,500 acres, all fenced, with abundance of good water and in the highest state of cultivation, together with extensive improvements, among which are two dwelling houses, one tenant house, three large barns, two being 108 feet long, each with posts 24 feet high, the other 50 by 80 feet, containing 770 feet of stabling, and storing 400 tons of hay; a blacksmith shop, carpenter's shop, tool house, granary, corn-cribs, &c., all in complete order. Farm, with improvements, at $50 per acre, with reasonable terms of payment.

Also, on reasonable terms, the growing grain crops thereon; also, a large stock of horses, mules, jacks, jennies, cattle, sheep, hogs, Cashmere goats, farming tools and implements. Apply to J. D. CATON, Ottawa, W. P. CATON, Joliet, or NORMAN WILLIAMS, 334 Wabash av., Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. ANDERSON, 171 North Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments, and work given, if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, OFFICE OF C. E. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. J. Melchert, 117 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Attachments for all sewing machines constantly on hand.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 166 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BUY A NICHOLSON ORGAN; THE BEST and cheapest; prices $60 and upwards. Manufactory and salesroom, 61 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER. The best location in the city; good steady power. Inquire of A. L. BROWN & CO., southeast corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—ON WEST MADISON-ST., A BASEMENT, 25x70, light and airy, suitable for any business. By WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE STORES ON WABASH-av. near Peck court, also a large light basement 25x78 feet. This is a good location, and rent cheap. WARREN KEENEY & CO, 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PART OF A FINE FURNISHED office, including desks, cheap. Apply to E. H. RYAN & CO., 23 South Canal-st, near tunnel.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, 22x100 FEET to alley; well lighted, and with power, if wanted, at 73 West Washington st. Inquire at 16 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—A DOUBLE STORE, SPECIALLY adapted to the wholesale trade, in the Nevada Block, with basement. Also basement under the Fourth National Bank, corner Washington and Franklin-sts., are for rent at reasonable figures. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, Room No. 1 Nevada Block, or of WM. BROSS, Tribune office, No. 15 Canal-st, 1 to 3 p. m.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE NEVADA Block, very good and at reasonable rents. A few more left. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, Room No. 1 second floor, corner of Washington and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT, newly finished, together or separate, at 13 Milwaukee av. STEVENS & BARKER.

TO RENT—STABLEROOM FOR TWENTY FOUR horses; all or part; will take teams to board; large yard. Inquire at 891 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1063 STATE-ST, NEAR TWENTY-third st. and the new South Side Haymarket. Store, 3 rooms, kitchen, closet, pantry, $40 per month.

TO RENT—STORES—FOUR STORES ON CLYbourne-av.; two $30; two $20. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st, Room 11.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL MARble front residence 1115 Wabash-av. Open daily for examination. E. H. CUMMINGS, 180 East Randolph-st, Rooms 3 and 4.

TO RENT—A GREAT BARGAIN—THE PRESENT occupant about to leave the city; a very desirable nicely located 3 story and basement brick, South Side, 17 rooms. The furniture for sale; long lease; very low rent, obtained before the fire, cheap at $2,500, will sell for $1,800 cash. Don't procrastinate, you won't often meet a chance like this. B 78, Branch, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A HOUSE ON WABASH-AV., IN first class location, for club house or private supper rooms. Address B 38 Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, NICELY furnished. Furniture for sale; valued at $800. Inquire at 50 Twenty-fifth st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETELY, two-story and basement brick house; also brick barn; 13 Honore st., 3 blocks west of Union Park; half block south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—LARGE PARLORS, FURNISHED, with use of stable, at 614 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2D FLOOR OF 58 WEST RANdolph-st. Inquire in the cigar store. E. MAYER.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, convenient for housekeeping, at 77 Fourteenth-st., near State. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, by the night, week, or month, at Westminster European Hotel, 381 Wabash av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, LIGHT AND AIRY, suitable for offices, sleeping-rooms, or any light business, on West Madison-st., or for housekeeping. Gas, water, and water-closets. By WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITHOUT board, with modern improvements, in first-class private residence, at 624 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, TWO VERY desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen, with use of bath-room; two doors from Twenty-second-st. Apply at 1604 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—TWO TIDY PERSONS CAN HAVE pleasant front rooms, unfurnished, for lodging only, or board, at No. 795 Madison-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF brick dwelling No. 946 Wabash-av. Apply at office of People's Omnibus and Baggage Co., No. 986 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN genteel locality on West Side; any length of time. L 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTtage on Belden-av., or in that neighborhood. Address V 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTtage on the West Side, convenient to street cars. Address V 64, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

179 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NICELY furnished rooms by the day, week, or month, with or without board.

225 FOURTH-AV.—2 FRONT ROOMS, WITH board, for young men; day boarders wanted.

264 MICHIGAN-AV—FIRST-CLASS TABLE board can be obtained, two blocks south of Tremont House, at $6 per week.

499 BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-NINTH st., and one block west of State-st.—Single or double rooms, with first-class board, at lowest possible prices; everything new and desirable; families accommodated at reduced prices.

761 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED front alcove room for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with first-class board. Private family.

FIRST-CLASS—GRAND CENTRAL DINING Rooms, corner Clark and Washington-sts., opposite old Court House.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS, also first class day board. 15 Eldridge-court city.

PARIS DINNER, 50 CENTS, AT PROF. COIGnard's Table d'Hote, 192 Third av., near Harrison, from 12 to 2 and 6 to 7 o'clock. Sunday dinner, 11 to 2 and 5 to 6 o'clock.

West Side.

12 ANN ST., BETWEEN RANDOLPH AND Washington-sts.—A few table-boarders can be accommodated. House kept by Eastern people.

13 PARK-AV., NEAR UNION PARK—BOARDers wanted in a private family. Fine rooms, suitable for gents and ladies.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS reasonable. Day boarders accommodated.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON ST.—TO RENT, ONE front room, furnished, with or without board; table board, $4.50 per week. Home-made bread and pastry.

76 SOUTH PEORIA ST.—NEW BOARDING house. Good table, and all the comforts of a home. Terms, $5.50 per week.

143 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; location first-class; terms, $6 per week.

193 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT PARlor, furnished or unfurnished also one single room, with first-class board; day boarders accommodated.

250 WEST MADISON-ST.—NEW AND NICEly furnished rooms to rent, with first class board.

391 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board for 2 gentlemen, desirable front room, location and everything first-class.

602 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE FRONT ALcove room, unfurnished, with all modern improvements; first class board.

980 WEST MADISON-ST.—GOOD BOARD AT $5.50 per week; an unfurnished room, suitable for gent and wife or two single gents.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST. FIRST-class board at from $6 to $10 per week. Transient, $2; day board, $5.

North Side.

WILLIAMS HOTEL, 59 AND 61 EAST KINzie-st., near the Northwestern and Galena depots. Is rebuilt and fitted up in good style for travellers. Board, $2 per day.

Country.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR SMALL FAMily can obtain good board in a pleasant country residence by applying to F. S. WEBSTER, at City National Bank.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CAR LOAD OF HORSES JUST ARRIVED from the country, consisting of the finest single drivers and two extra pole teams. Come early, for they are good and won't last long on the market. Corner Sixteenth and Burnside-sts. J. CROSBY.

FOR SALE—ALL STYLES OF EASTERN CARriages, jump seat buggies, pony and basket phaetons, etc. Also children's patent reversible carriages. Call and see the best bargains ever offered in this line. H. J. EDWARDS, 219 Michigan av.

FOR SALE—2 BAY MARES 5 AND 6 YEARS old, long tails and manes. They are quiet for a lady to drive. One is 15 hands 2 inches, and the other 15 hands. One is very fast. They are warranted sound and quiet in double or single harness. Also a brown horse fit for expressing. The owner parts with them for no faults, not having any use for them. To be seen on Monday at 817 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG MORGAN HORSE, kind, and gentle, sold for want of use; price $175, at 105 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE LEATHER-TOP BUGgy, made to order. Inquire in rear of 758 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SQUARE-BOX, PATENT wheel, leather top buggy; also, one two-seated carriage, cheap, at 73 and 79 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE HEAVY DRAFT HORSE; also, four fine drivers, cheap, at 65 and 79 West Monroe-st.

PRIVATE SALE—3 GOOD PULLING HORSES, 1 double wagon, 1 single wagon, 1 dray, 1 buggy, 1 cow. Inquire at 170 Maxwell-st.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT P. O. & R. CO stables, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

WE HAVE ON HAND AND ARE CONSTANTLY receiving supplies of all styles light carriages, including top and open buggies, phaetons, carryalls, &c., &c., which we sell at prices that defy competition. Give us a call before purchasing. Also light work made to order in first-class shape, and warranted. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

WANTED—50 OR 60 HORSES AT THE CANAL street stage stables, 652 Canal-st. A. & P. KAGOR.

WE WILL SELL A LEATHER-TRIMMED, hand-made harness for $25. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SODA WATER MANUFACTORY IN GOOD running order for sale. Inquire at 140 West Madison st.

BUTCHER SHOP, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, for sale cheap, on account of sickness. For particulars inquire at No. 254 North Clark-st.

DRUG STORE AND PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE for sale. One of the best locations in Northern Illinois for a druggist and physician; stock about $2,500; a rich farming community. Will sell for part on time, or exchange for other property, if suits. The location is 48 miles south of Chicago. Address Box 55, Manteno, Ill.

FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT IN A WELL ESTABLISHED retail hardware business, inquire of BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 87 West Lake.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF THE NATIONAL Hotel at Jerseyville, Illinois, for sale. Good reason given for selling. Address C. F. HOLCOMBE, Jerseyville, Ill.

HOTEL—TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS, will sell a part of furniture if desired; a first-class hotel now doing a good business. Address GAYLORD & SON, proprietors, Lincoln, Nebraska.

ON STATE-ST., IN A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS locality, the stock and fixtures of a bakery and confectionery establishment doing a good business for sale; the premises, with ice cream and restaurant room, will be rented till May 1, 1873. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

STOCK OF HARDWARE WITH A VERY FINE business stand in a large and growing place within 30 miles of Chicago. Will sell a half interest to the right man who is willing to be sold. Value of about $5,000. Will exchange for a farm or Chicago property. JOHN H. AVERY, 131 LaSalle-st.

$400 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in a genteel office business that will pay that amount per month. 116 East Washington st., Room 38.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO CLERK IN A retail grocery store. None need apply if not thoroughly acquainted with the business. Good references required. Apply at 902 South State-st.

Trades.

WANTED—IN AN ORNAMENTAL PLASTERer's shop, a good boy; one who understands the business preferred. Inquire of BYRNE & O'BRIEN, 47 and 49 Miller-st.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE PAINTER AND ORnamenter; steady employment for one year or longer, in a good shop. None but a skillful workman need apply. Telegraph to J. M. RHODES, Covington, Ind.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT THE FREER Stone Works, foot of Thirty seventh-st.; steady inside job guaranteed.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WOOD-WORKers. G. BRENNEN'S Carriage and Wagon Manufactory, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands sash, door and blind machinery, and who is fully competent to take charge of a shop. Also, a good wood turner. Address, with references and terms B 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GASFITTER; ONE WHO can bronze fixtures preferred. Call at 116 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT NO. 121 Twenty-second-st., up stairs; steady work and good salary.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BARBERS AT 191 West VanBuren-st. Steady employment. Good wages.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A MAN TO ATTEND TO HORSES and carriage, and make himself useful about house and grounds. Apply at 219 to 224 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—RELIABLE ENERGETIC MEN AS canvassers. Call at 96 West Randolph st., before 9 o'clock in morning and after 4 o'clock in evening.

WANTED—TO LEAVE MONDAY, 250 RAILroad laborers for the North Pacific Railroad; wages $2.25 per day; fare and board furnished to the work. so hurry up with the baggage and apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR WESTERN trade by an iron and steel house. One having familiarity with Western railroad trade preferred. Address stating salary, &c., IRON & STEEL, Tribune office.

WANTED—30 MEN TO WORK ON W. G. ALEXANDER & CO.'S steam brick yard, at St. Joseph, Mich. Wages, $2 per day. Take boat at Goodrich Dock.

WANTED—TO LEAVE MONDAY 200 RAILroad laborers for D. L. Wells; work at Lenox, Mich. Also, 3 foremen who have men. Fare and board furnished to the work, so fetch your baggage to the office of CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal st.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS AND 75 saw-mill hands, free fare. Apply to J. P. ADLER, 35 West Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

WANTED—50 SAWMILL HANDS TO GO BY steamboat to-day; also, 100 railroad laborers. The very highest wages paid and free fare. Apply to ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—3 MEN TO TRAVEL AND 5 CANvassers for the city. American Button-Hole and Sewing Machine Company, 153 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A BARKEEPER AT 1066 STATE st., in basement.

WANTED—100 ABLE-BODIED MEN, TO START to-day, 5 o'clock p. m., for the Wisconsin Central R. R. Wages, $2 per day. Board, $4 per week. Plenty of station work at 24 cents and 30 cents per yard. Fare advanced. Healthy country. Steady work for two years. No office charges. Apply to LEVI WOODBURY, No. 53 Chicago-av.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS AFTERNOON—2,000 more men for the Wisconsin Central, and the Northwestern Railroad Extension; plenty of station work; high wages; healthy climate; free fare; also, 20 saw-mill hands; wages, $30 to $35, without board; 50 teams, $4 50 per day. HENRY HJORTH, 73 West Kinzie st.

WANTED—A BOY OF 10 OR 12 YEARS, WHO can speak and write English and German, in rear of 170 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO COLORED WAITERS. APply, after 11 a. m., at DAVIES' restaurant, No. 225 West Madison st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD, EXPERIENCED teamsters to drive team; we furnish team. Also, some good men that understand assorting lumber. Apply this morning to RICHARD MORRIS & CO., corner West Twenty-second and Laflin sts., Chicago.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN IN THE meat market business at 71 Fourteenth st.

WANTED—2,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the Wisconsin Central and North Pacific Railroads. Pay $2.00 to $2.25 per day. Fare and board advanced. 50 saw mill hands, $26 to $30 per month and board. Free fare. Apply to SNELL & SHAW, 22 West Madison st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COOK CAPABLE OF COOKING for fifty boarders. The very best wages; man or woman. 1121 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in a private family; wages $4. Apply at 334 Wabash-av, up stairs, or 22 Groveland Park.

WANTED—A GOOD AMERICAN OR GERMAN girl to go to Evanston; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Small family and good wages. 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY, for general housework, at 358 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work and care of children in a private family in South Division. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages given. Apply at 210 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT second work and help take care of a baby. Experienced preferred. Apply at 53 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD GIRL TO general housework in a private boarding house. Highest wages paid. Apply at 79 Sherman-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE WOMAN WHO IS willing to work, at 259 West Harrison st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE TO cook, wash and iron, and the other to do second work. Apply at 142 West Adams-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE GIRLS TO SEW by hand on shop coats. Apply at 188 Clybourne-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWENTY LADIES OF GOOD ADdress to take orders for the New York Patent Carpet Renovating Company, at 51 West Washington-st. Send address.

WANTED—GENTEEL YOUNG LADY CLERK in real estate office. Must understand drawing and write a plain hand. References required. Address in own hand writing, and state lowest wages expected. H 19, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, to do second work or general housework, in a small private family. Apply at 127 North Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—I WANT A SITUAtion for a cook. To call for 2 days. Corner of Wells, 192. ELLEN GLOVER.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MILLINER AND dressmaker, in a first-class establishment. Inquire at 561 South Canal-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 76 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONERY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—ONE SECOND-hand, 14x22, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 10x20, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 8x12, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 7x15, upright steam engine.
One second-hand, 14x14, upright steam engine.
One new, 5x12, horizontal steam engine.
Together with a large variety of boilers at reasonable prices. NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 10 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 35-HORSE ENGINE, 2-CYLINder, one 25 and one 4-horse power, with boiler, cheap. R. GROTZ, 289 Third av.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURing purposes, a large 2 story frame building, with engine, boiler, shafting, belting, and some wood-working machinery, now in operation and all in good working condition. Will be sold at a bargain, for cash. Can be seen at 733 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 594 State-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 162.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western States, for universal marriage. P. O. Drawer 521.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A THREE-RUN flouring mill, good water power, on railroad, in Illinois, Missouri, or Iowa. Address KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, Real Estate Agents, 63 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WALL PAPERS SELLING AT COST. STORE to rent. Fixtures for sale. 824 State-st.

WANTED—TO HARD WOOD LUMBER Manufacturers—I wish to contract for 200,000 feet clear white wood, full inch in thickness delivered at my factory 663 and 665 State-st., Chicago. Address as above, stating price. C. G. UDELL.

WORK FOR MEN AND BOYS. APPLY AT 30 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, ladies' and gents' washing, or family washing. 10 North Rucker-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE AND set of tinner's tools, also new two-story store for sale or rent, on line of Dakota Southern Railroad. Reason for selling, other business to attend to. Inquire of Messrs. HIBBARD & SPENCER, Chicago, Ill., or CHITTENDEN, NORTHUP & CO., Joliet, Ill., for next ten days.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK AND FIXtures at 281 South Halsted st. Lease before the fire—runs two years and low. Parties are going to leave the city. Said store doing a strictly cash business.

FOR SALE—BANK COUNTER WITH GLASS railing for sale at a bargain. Apply at 37 West Madison-st., basement.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A ROAN, THIN COW, POINTS OF horns broken off, one shorter than the other. The finder will be rewarded by returning her. PETER DUFF, Twenty second-st., west of Blue Island-av.

LOST—ON A MADISON-ST. CAR, BETWEEN State and Market, a tortoise shell chain bracelet with gold pendant. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to COBB'S LIBRARY, 60 Wabash-av.

STRAYED—A BLACK PONY, FROM M. FAWcett, No. 144 North Clark-st. A liberal reward will be given to any one who can return the pony to the above address.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JERUSHIA, WANT TO SEE you; very important; I will wait at house all day; please come early. TOM.

PERSONAL—WILL MARY TAYLOR, WHO cooked before the fire at 232 LaSalle-st., let a friend hear of her at 804 Wabash-av.